

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the
Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are
accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according
to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth,
and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as
wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XVI.

Quelque elegante, quelque admirable, quelque diverse que soit la structure des Vegetaux, elle ne frappe pas assez un oeil ignorant pour l'interesser. Cette constante analogie, et pourtant cette varieté prodigieuse, qui regne dans leur organisation, ne transport que ceux qui ont deja quelque idee du systeme vegetal. Les autres n'ont a l'aspect de tous ces tresors de la nature, qu'une admiration stupide et monotone. Ils ne voient rien en detail, parce qu'ils ne savent pas même ce qu'il faut regarder, et ils ne voient pas non plus l'ensemble, parce qu'ils n'ont aucune idee de cette chaine de rapports et de combinaisons qui accable de ses merveilles l'esprit de l'observateur.

ROUSSEAU.

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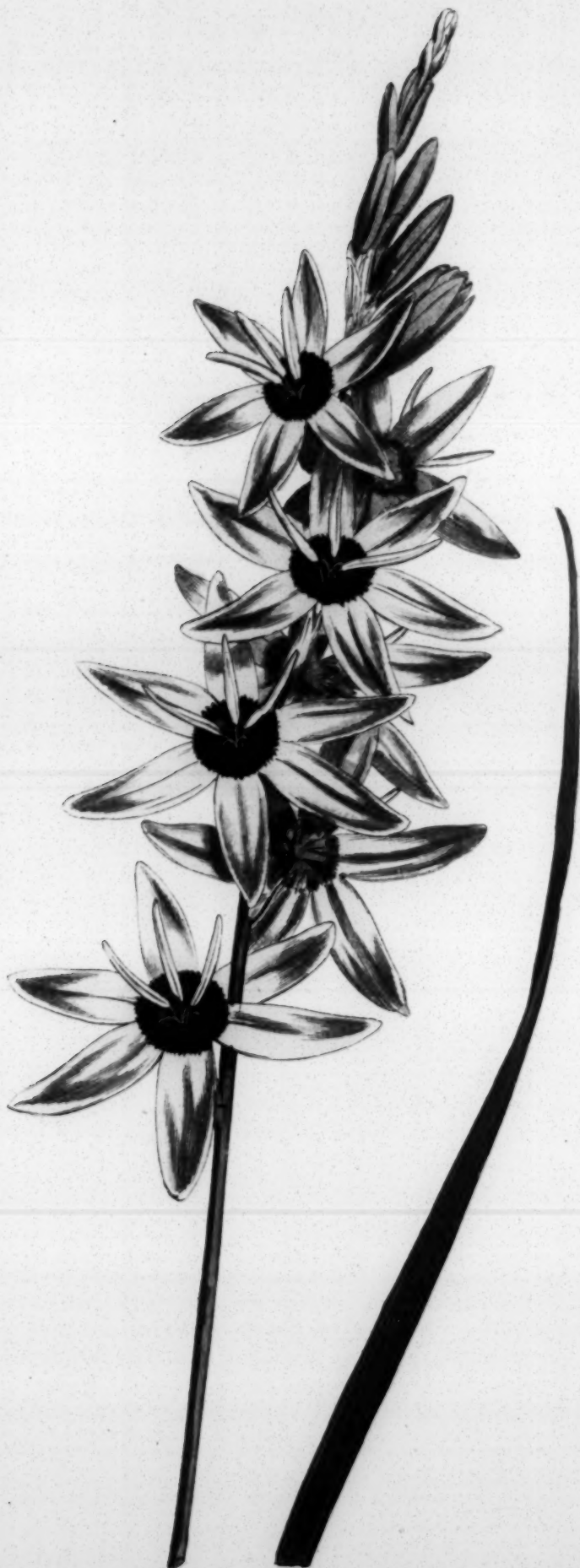
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N^o 549



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IXIA MACULATA, var. VIRIDIS (γ). GREEN-STAINED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis. *Cor.* basi tubulosa tubus gracilis, limbus regularis (*rarissime subirregularis*) subæqualis patens. *Filam.* limbo pluries breviora erecto-patentia, vel coarctato-erecta. *Stigm.* 3, patentia. *Semina* numerosa, globosa. *Gawler.*

OBS. *Corolla* regularis quoad figuram et situm partium quoad magnitudinem modo (*sed rarissime*) subirregularis. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- IXIA *maculata* tubo capillari, limbo ex campanulato patentissimo basi maculato, laciniis oblongiusculis, stigmatibus usque tubum divisus infra antheras recurvatis. *G.*
- IXIA *maculata.* *Murr. Syst.* 85. *Thunb. Diff.* 19. *prod.* 10. *Burm. pr. fl. cap.* 1. *Schneev. & Geunf.* 25. t. 6. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* v. 1. *per plurimæ varietates.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 205.
- IXIA *spectabilis* (*var. hæc.*) IXIA *amæna.* *Salisb. prod. hort.* p. 33, 35. n. 10, 12. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
- IXIÆ. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 23, 29, 159, 196. *Ejusque Recens.* IXIA *amæna, maculata* 2, 5. 2, 6.
- IXIA *abbreviata*, floribus racemosis pistillo brevissimo. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syst.* 11. 48. *tab.* 78. *Nat. Hist.* p. 2. *sect.* 12. p. 41.
- IXIA *maculata* cor. viridi spicis sæpe pedalibus. *Thunb. Diff. loc. cit. Travels, Engl. ed.* v. 2. p. 34. *var. hæc, ita Schneev. 6. Jacq. loc. cit.* 33. *Bot. Rep.* 29.

DESCR. Bulb round, compressed. Leaves ensiform and ensiformly-linear, nearly equalling or three times shorter than the scape, which is from

from a foot to four feet high, branched or simple, with from six to thirty flowers in a spike. Spathe membranous, three times shorter or nearly equalling the tube on the same plant, outer valve acute and entire, or blunt and toothed. Tube capillary, one to three times shorter than the limb, which is from campanulate patent. Segments oblong, more or less inclined to oval or lanceolate, inner ones narrower and more acute. Filaments from upright patent, shorter than the anthers, which are linear, with a subgittate base. Scentless.

Found by THUNBERG flowering in October by the sides of rivers and brooks in the Roode-Zand Valley, many days journey from Cape-Town. Had we seen none but the large sub-variety (if we may so call it) common in our gardens, we might possibly have been led to have considered our plant as a separate species; but during the inspection of some hundreds of spontaneous and garden specimens, we have seen it in all the phases usual to this changeable species; as also without the stain, which, as *erecta* differs only from *maculata* by the large stain at the base, must be referred to the former. It propagates freely both by seeds and offsets, is not very tender, never expands but in clear weather and when protected from the wind. Preserves its beauty if carefully dried.

Although the essential character of *IXIA*, as above given, considerably reduces the heterogeneous mass that has hitherto incumbered this genus, as will be seen by the following synoptic view of the species which will rank under it, we still suspect that some of the sections must be hereafter separated into distinct genera, before a completely determinate essential character is formed. Undescribed species, which are numerous in our gardens, are not inserted. Those for which no authority is cited, are as they stand in WILLDENOW's edition of the *Species Plantarum*.

IXIÆ SYNOPSIS. GAWLER inedit.

SECT. 1. *Antheris brevissimis conniventibus; stigmatibus infundibuliformibus, hiantibus.*

IXIA scillaris α . β . (speciesne distinctæ?)

SECT. 2. *Uni-biflora; limbo subgloboso-campanulato, tubo fere nullo; bulbo carnosio tunica tenui vestito.*

IXIA crateroides, Bot. Repos. t. 186.

SECT. 3.

Sect. 3. *Rachide in multifloris flexuosa flexibus de flore in forem valde arcuatis; valvula exteriori spathe integerrima obtusa tubum brevem subequante vel longiore; floribus ex ortu secundis, pistillo stamina sæpius superante; bulbo oblongo-ovato tunica nigra putaminea margine dentato-fissa vestito, in annosis tunicis plurimis basi imbricatis.*

IXIA ciliaris, Salisb. inedit.—IXIA hirta.—IXIA rochenfis (secunda de la Roche).—IXIA secunda.—IXIA ramosa (scillaris Thunberg).—IXIA obtusata, Herb. Banks.—IXIA setacea, Thunb.

Sect. 4. *Spica composita ex floribus sessilibus spiculisque 1—2 floris alternis capillaribus; bulbo ovato tunica fibrosa.*

IXIA capillaris (erecta Jacq. collect. nec Hort. Schoenb.).—IXIA lancea, Jacq. ic. rar. et coll. nec Thunberg.—IXIA aulica.—Mæræ varietates?

Sect. 5. *Floribus paucis remotis; antheris inflexis?*

IXIA crispa.

Anne cum Gladiolo crispo, Gladiolo striato, Gladiolo pectinato, Herb. Banks. novum fundaturum genus?

Sect. 6. *Stigmatibus hirtis revolutis; bulbo tunica lucida putaminea superne dentata (valvuloidee fulcata?)*

IXIA excisa.

Sect. 7. *Floribus interdum clausis vespere expandentibus per totam noctem vigilantibus; stigmatibus longioribus, capillaribus, laxis, effusis os tubi usque vel ultra; bulbo campaniformi basi truncato-plano, in annosis tunicis plurimis nigris deorsum imbricatis vestito.*

IXIA falcata.—IXIA cinnamomea.—IXIA radiata (GLADIOLUS recurvus, Thunb. et Suppl. nec vero Linn.).—IXIA angusta.—IXIA pilosa.

Sect. 8. *Flore magno-solitario; tubo brevi spathe æquali; laciniis limbi obovatis; pistillo staminibus longiore.*

IXIA anemonæflora.

Sect. 9.

Seet. 9. *Tubo gracillimo spatula saltem duplo longiore; limbi laciniis patentissimis, oblongis, lanceolato-ovalibus, alternis paululo angustioribus acutioribus; bulbo superne compresso, tunica lenta fibrosa vestito.*

IXIA patens (leucantha v. *alba*).—*IXIA flexuosa*.—*IXIA conica*, Bot. Mag.—*IXIA erecta*.—*IXIA maculata*.—*IXIA columellaris*, *indefscr.*—*IXIA incarnata*.

Seet. 10. *Cor. hypocrateriformi; tubo limbo pluries longiore; laciniis subæqualibus vel unico fere duplo majore; staminibus sæpius accumbentibus; bulbo fibras exserente bulbillos vel tubera apicibus gerentes. Genusne distinctum?*

IXIA longiflora.—*GLADIOLUS roseus* (*HOULTYNYIA capensis*, Houtt.).

N. B. *IXIÆ* aristatæ et linearis, *specimina viva vel siccata satis integra nondum vidi. Descriptiones nimis mancæ.*

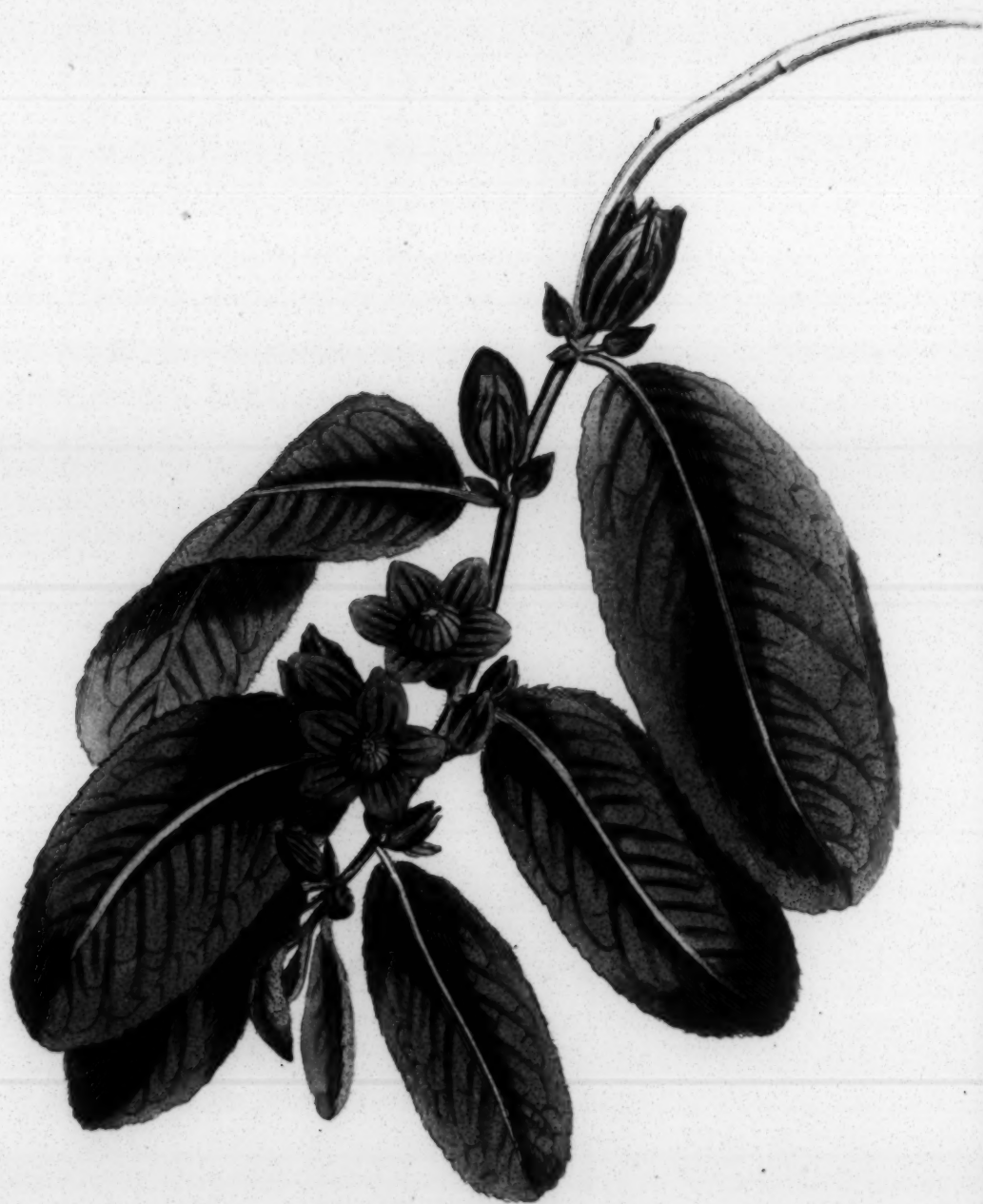
SPARAXIDIS genus (vide 548) excluditur.

Errata in last Number.

In 546, l. antipenult, *for* this species having, &c. *read* from the juxtaposition or twin-like appearance of the anthers in this species.

In 548, note, l. 16, *for* angulatus *read* angustatus.





SAMYDA ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED SAMYDA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus coloratus. *Cor.* o. *Nect.* campanulatum flaminiferum. *Capf.* intus baccata, 4-valvis, 1-locularis. *Sem.* nidulantia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAMYDA *rosea*; floribus dodecandris aggregatis, foliis oblongis obtusissimis subserratis utrinque pubescentibus.

SAMYDA *ferrulata*. *Bot. Repof. pl.* 202.

GUIDONIA *ulmifolio flore roseo*. *Plum. Gen.* 4. ?

This beautiful flowering shrub is a native of the West-Indies, and consequently requires the heat of the bark stove to bring it to any perfection in this country, where it is very ornamental, producing its fine red flowers in abundance along the flexile pendent branches.

It is certainly a very distinct species from the SAMYDA *ferrulata* described and figured by JACQUIN, in the second volume of his *Collectanea*, which has acute leaves finely serrated, and solitary flowers different in shape as well as colour. It was sent to this country by Dr. ANDERSON, from the Botanic Garden at St. Vincent's, and has been some years in the very fine collection of rare exotics possessed by Mr. EVANS, at Crombie-Row, Stepney, where our drawing was taken.

By Dr. ANDERSON it was called SAMYDA *pubescens*, a plant apparently unknown to Botanists of our day, and as the synonyms quoted by LINNÆUS (which certainly have no affinity with this) are referred to other plants by Professor SWARTZ; we were inclined to suppose that he might be right, but Dr. J. E. SMITH having kindly examined the Linnean Herbarium, informs us, that there is no specimen similar to our drawing there, and, from a critical examination of the whole genus, is inclined to believe that it is the GUIDONIA *ulmi folio flore roseo* of PLUMIER, which LINNÆUS appears to have confounded with the GUIDONIA *ulmi folio flore niveo* of the same author, his SAMYDA *ferrulata*.





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CAMPANULA AZUREA. AZURE CAMPANULA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

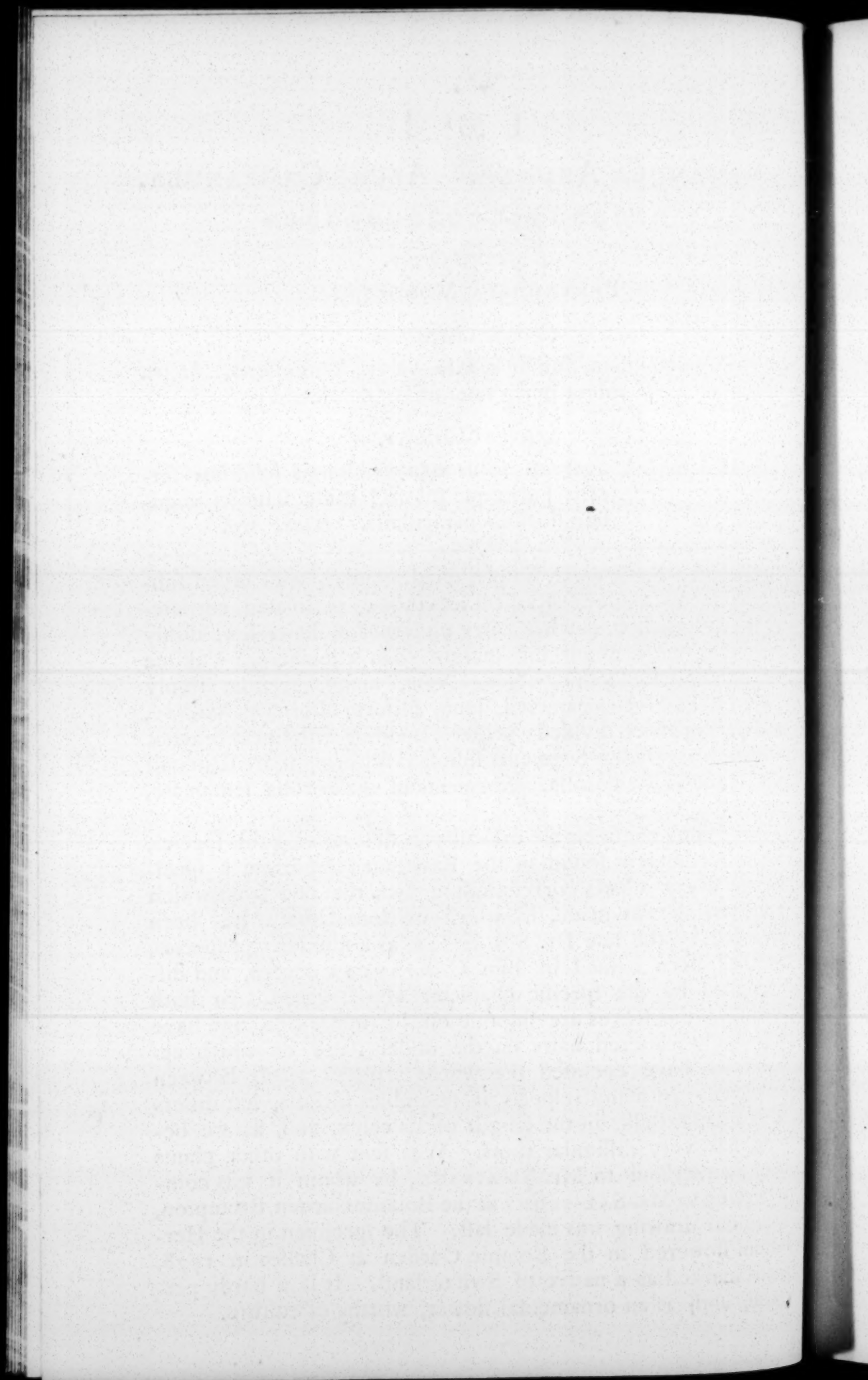
Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigm.* 3-fidum. *Caps.* infera poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character.

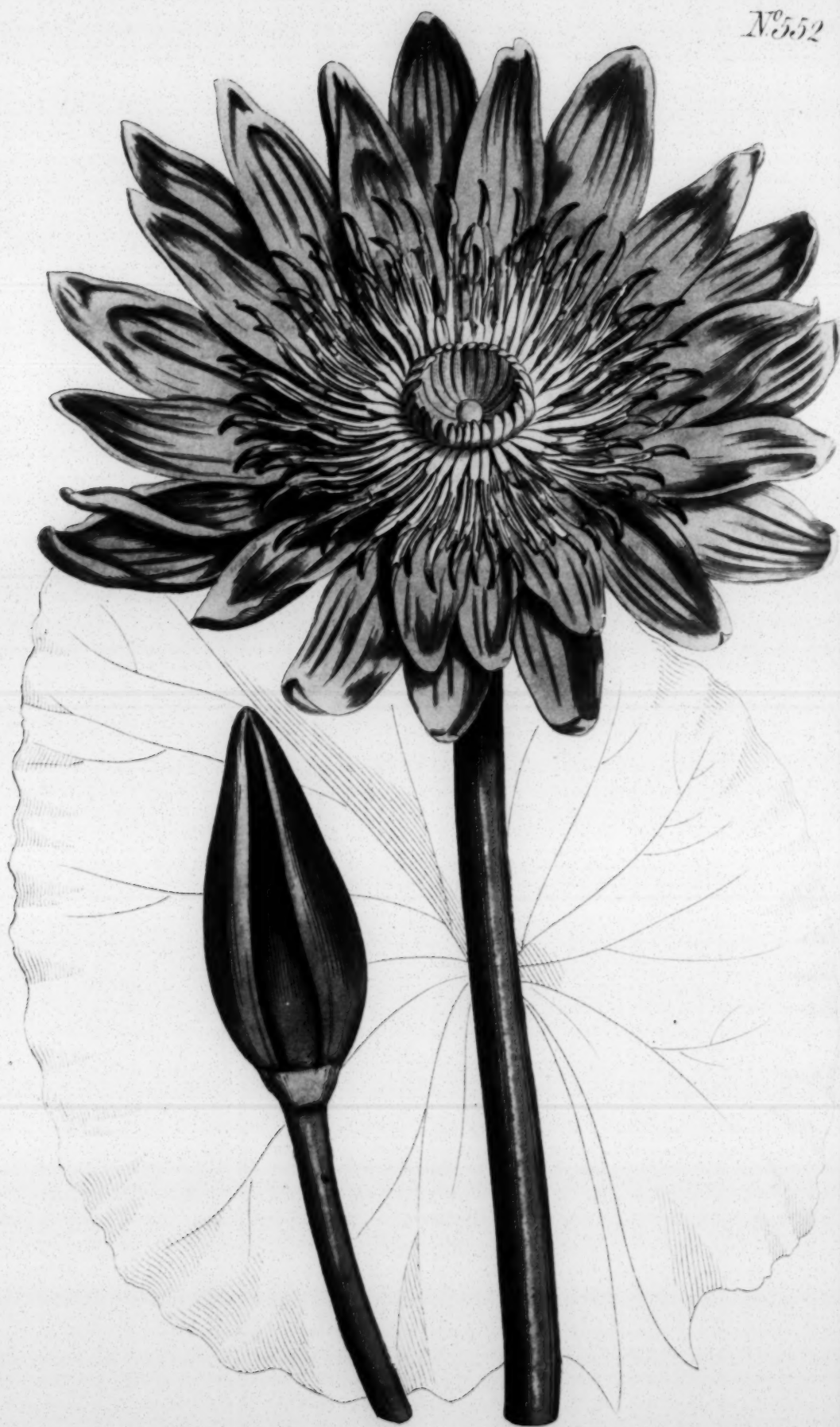
CAMPANULA *azurea*; foliis ovato-oblongis sessilibus serratis [utrinque pilosis] caule simplici angulato floribus paniculatis. *Banks Mss.*

DESCR. Stalk erect, simple, quadrangular, with raised sub-cartilaginous angles. Radical leaves few, petiolated, cordate-ovate, serrated, somewhat hairy underneath, hairs few, thinly scattered, more about the margin than elsewhere. Cauline leaves alternate, sessile, oblong-ovate, acute, serrate, thinly haired. Peduncles panicled, long, filiform alternate, axillary, and once or twice divided; pedicels nodding with linear bracts. Calyx pentagonal. Segments subulate-filiform, more than half the length of the corolla. Segments of the corolla semiovate, acute.

We found considerable difficulty in determining this species, till we fortunately found in the Banksian Herbarium a specimen in every respect corresponding with the one from which our drawing was made, by which we found that it had been regarded by the late Dr. SOLANDER as a nondescript species, and had been named by him CAMPANULA *azurea*, and distinguished by the specific character above given. In both specimens the leaves are smooth on the upper side, and have very thinly scattered hairs on the under side; on which account we have enclosed the words *utrinque pilosis* between crotchets. In many respects it resembles *lilifolia*, but differs in its angular stalk, in the length of its calyx, and, as we believe, has very dissimilar roots. Was sent with other plants from Switzerland to Mr. SWAINSON, by whom it was communicated to Mr. SALISBURY at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was made last. The specimen in the Herbarium flowered in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea in 1778, and is marked as a native of Switzerland. It is a hardy perennial, and, as an ornamental flower, worthy of culture.







NYMPHÆA CÆRULEA. BLUE WATER-LILY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. polypetala. *Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis, loculis polyspermis.

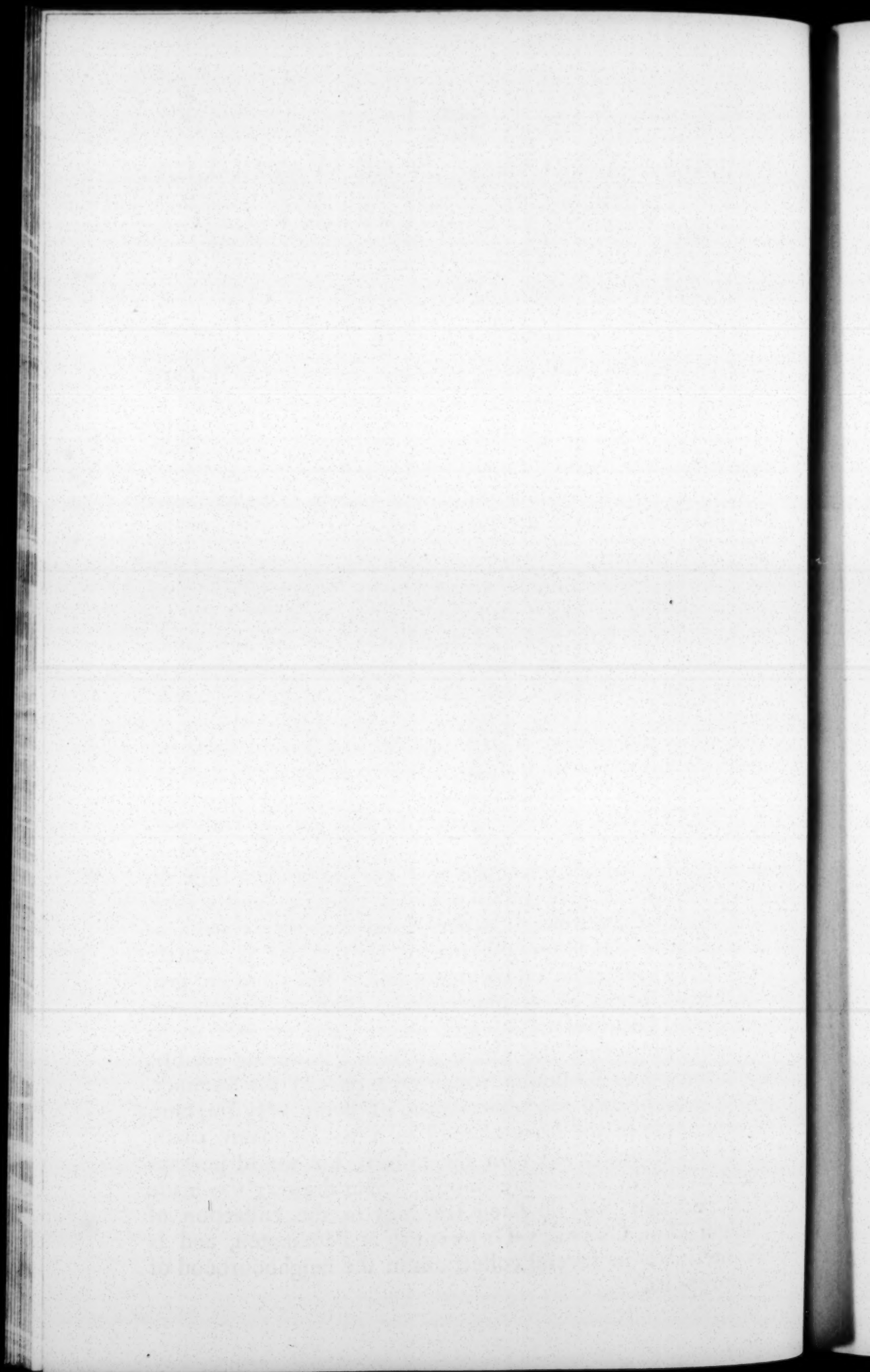
Specific Character and Synonyms.

NYMPHÆA *cærulea*; foliis peltatis inferne bilobis obtuse dentato-sinuatis utrinque glabris. *Dryand. inedit.*

NYMPHÆA *cærulea*. *Bot. Repos.* 197.

“ A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Calyx four-leaved. “ Petals twenty in three ranks. Stigmas twenty. I do not “ know if the blue-flowered East-India one be the same; “ the leaves seem to be entire, and the flowers smaller with “ acute petals.—N. B. I have since had it with entire leaves.” *Dryand. Mss.*

We are proud to have it in our power to offer any thing not before communicated from such a source as Dr. DRYANDER. The sketches of a master's hand are of more value than the finished labours of other men. The leaves are truly peltate, though divided to within half an inch of the footstalk into two lobes, which terminate in a curved point a little divaricate, so as to give it a somewhat sagittate appearance. In this form of the lobes it differs from *NYMPHÆA lotus*, as well as that in the latter the margin of the leaf is acutely dentated and tomentose on the under side. But there are probably several species as yet undescribed. This is certainly one of the most beautiful of aquatic plants, and appears to be more easily cultivated than most of them, flowering readily, and continuing to blossom through great part of the Summer. It has the additional recommendation of being very fragrant. Is usually kept in the stove planted in a pot of loamy earth, and immersed under water in the cistern, but would perhaps succeed as well in a good greenhouse. Our drawing was made from a specimen that flowered last May in the collection of the Right Hon. CHARLES GREVILLE, at Paddington, and is to be met with in several collections in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.





N^o 553



Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis. S. G. Crescent Mar 1. 1862. F. S. G. del.

WATSONIA PLANTAGINEA. SMALL-
FLOWERED WATSONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide No. 537.

OBS. ULTER. Subinde vivipara. Caulis rarissime anceps. Stamina sæpius adscendentia antheris parallelis (æqua fronte digestis) in nonnullis vero erecta stylum supra trifariam stipantibus bis quoque foliorum margines cartilaginei, faux brevior turbinato-contracta, semina vix alata, nec inde genere eliminandis, cæteris prorsus consentaneis. Bulbus intra tunicam geminos consimiles, unicum e scapo pertranseunte difissum simulantes, quotannis enititur, hisque jam adoletis perit. Radicationis habitum in *Ixia* et *Gladiolo*, ab eodem in *Watsonia* aliquantulum discrepantem, alibi proferemus. Gawler.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *plantaginea*; foliis lineari-ensiformibus striatis infimo falcato, compresso-fistuloso: cæteris plano-solidis, caule alato-ancipiti, spica disticha subamentiformi, limbo æquali campanulato-patente. G.

IXIA *plantaginea*. Hort. Kew. 159. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 200.

IXIA *triticea*. Burm. prod. fl. cap. 1.

GLADIOLUS *alopecuroides*. Thunb. Diff. 14. prod. 8. Sp. Pl. 54. Amæn. Acad. 4. 301. Syst. Veg. Murr. 86. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 111.

PHALANGIUM *spicatum*. Linn. Pfl. Syst. II. p. 129. t. 8. f. 2.

PLANTA *æthiopica*, alato caule fructum capsularem grani tritici æmulum in longa spadicea proferens. Pluk. Am. 173. t. 439. f. 3.

DESCR. Scape ancipital, 1—2 feet high. Leaves three, alternate, ensiform, somewhat falcate acute, lower one compressedly fistulose, chambered, upper ones solid, flat, stiffish, far-sheathing, and beyond the sheaths shorter than the lowest.

lowest. Rachis flexuose, when stripped of its flowers, like that of wheat. Spike (sometimes two, the lower confluent adpressed) linear, distich with from fifty to one hundred closely imbricated small flowers, blueish with a tinge of purple at the tips of the inner segments. Outer valve of spathe ovate, with a broad pellucid membranous edge, shorter than the faux, which is compressed and slightly recurved. Limb bell-shaped (in the upper flowers sometimes subbilabately arranged) segments equal, narrowly oval-lanceolate, alternate ones interior. Stamens adscendent parallel nearly the length of the pistil. Anthers incumbent, dark blue with a sagittate base. Said to vary with white flowers. Scentless. Like *WATSONIA spicata*, sometimes produces small oblong bulbs, 1—3, in each spathe instead of flowers, these germinate when fallen off.

Found by THUNBERG near the town, at Swellendam, in Carro, and sometimes in the high-roads. Our figure was taken from a plant received some time since from the Cape, with many others, by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, at Kensington. Introduced into the royal gardens at Kew in 1774, by Mr. MASSON. This is the smallest of the tribe yet known. We have seen *WATSONIA aletroides* with as many flowers, as closely imbricate, and permanently distich.

No. 523. alter as follows :

WATSONIA SPICATA. HOLLOW-LEAVED *WATSONIA.*

WATSONIA spicata; foliis linearibus teretibus: imo brevior verticali molliter mucronulato, spica disticha subamentiformi, limbo æquali campanulato-patente. G.

IXIA spicata. Soland. Herb. Banks. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 200.

IXIA alopecuroidea. Linn. Suppl. 92.

GLADIOLUS spicatus. Roy. Lugdb. 19. Sp. Pl. 53. Thunb. Diff. 13. Prod. 8. Syst. Veget. Murr. 86. Syst. Nat. Gmel. 111.

GLADIOLUS fistulosus. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v. 1. tab. 6.

GLADIOLUS tubulosus, foliis cylindraceis, nervosis, glaberrimis, florum spica disticha. Burm. Prod. fl. cap. 2.

GLADIOLUS. Herb. Hermann. (ex quo Linnæus floram Zeylanicam confecit) apud Biblioth. Banks. vol. 4. pag. 21. inter plantas Zeylanicas agglutinatus, Linnæi manu subscriptus.—*GLADIOLUS spicatus.* Herb. Linn. 8. est *GLADIOLUS communis.* G.

Spathe 2-valved, stigmas bifid, leaves 4. stem simple.





MASSONIA ENSIFOLIA. TRUMPET-FLOWERED
MASSONIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera limbo fexpartito. *Filamenta* collo tubi imposita.
Caps. 3-alata, 3-ocularis polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *ensifolia*; bracteis pedicellis brevioribus, corollæ laciniis revolutopatentibus tubo pluries brevioribus, filamentis sessilibus capillaribus: alternis longioribus, foliis lanceolatis. *Gawler.*

MAUHLIA *ensifolia*. *Thunb. nov. gen.* 111. *Nov. gen. char. eff.* apud *Prodrom. iterum*, p. 60. t. 1.

AGAPANTHUS *ensifolius*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 48.

POLYANTHES *pygmæa*. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. t. 380. *Collect. supp.* 56. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 165. *iterum!*

MASSONIA *violacea*. *Bot. Repos. tab.* 46. *Ejusque recens.* AGAPANTHUS *ensifolius*.

DESC. *Bulb* tunicated. *Leaves* two, opposite, from two to four inches long, lanceolate, contracted at the base into a sort of petiole, firm, smooth, shining underneath with a subtle cartilaginous acute-crenulate margin, scarcely visible to the naked eye. *Scape* central from the bosom of the leaves, round, but slightly sulcate-angulate from the decurrent bractes, whitish, from two to three inches long. *Pedicels* scarcely half an inch long, filiform, whitish. *Bractes* ovate-subulate, subdecurrent, whitish, one at the base of each pedicel, than which it is shorter by half. *Flowers* in a compact corymb, rarely lengthened out into a lax thyse. *Cor.* subpersistent, narrow-tubed, club-shaped when not expanded, from one inch to an inch and half long, pale violet coloured, very shining. *Tube* nearly straight, somewhat recurved, several times longer than the limb, with a honey-bearing base. *Segments of the limb* equal, rather oblong, acute, revolute-patent. *Filaments* sessile (i. e. inserted immediately

immediately into the mouth of the tube, not upon a raised neck of the tube, as in some species of *MASSONIA*) capillary, not dilated at the base, the alternate ones longer (as in *HYACINTHUS corymbosus*) nearly equalling the limb. *Anthers* very small roundish-oval. *Germ* upper, oblong, sulcate. *Style* erect, subulate-filiform, nearly equalling the corolla. *Stigma* simple (covered with stalked glands, according to JACQUIN, perhaps as in *SCILLA non-scripta*?). *Capsule* scarious, ovate, acutish, three-cornered with compressed-acute dehiscent angles, three-celled, three-valved with ovate valves longer than the bractes.—JACQUIN says it is fragrant, which we have never observed.—It was found at the Cape, by THUNBERG, in a district between Soendag and Visch Rivers, flowering about December.

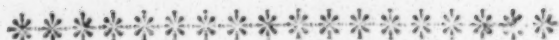
MASSONIA is very nearly allied to *HYACINTHUS*, particularly to the Cape species, and had we followed our own ideas of natural affinity, we should have rather placed this species under the latter genus: in doing as we have, we merely yield to the essential characters as they at present stand. Perhaps it will be hereafter found unnecessary to separate these genera at all, or, if they are distinguished, a considerable transfer of the species must be made. JUSSIEU has hinted, that it would be more natural to take the character of *HYACINTHUS* from the corolla than from the germ. For not continuing it as a congener of *AGAPANTHUS umbellatus* or of *POLYANTHES tuberosa*, we believe no apology is necessary; but to such as think differently, or that it is a distinct genus, we offer the above description from Mr. GAWLER, as its natural character. *Ensisfolia* is a very bad name, but better than a new one.—THUNBERG's figure was certainly taken from a dried specimen, and in the Banksian Herbarium is one, so precisely resembling it, as to induce a suspicion that it is the very one from which his drawing was made. The same collection contains a very closely allied species, under the name of *MASSONIA uniflora*, with a larger flower and a single narrow linear leaf.

With us it flowers in October or November; requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs, but the roots should not be taken up, preservation from wet in their inactive state being sufficient. The Rev. Mr. BALE informs us, that with him it produces abundance of offsets, while others complain of its slow propagation in this way; it produces seed however with all. Was introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman at Turnham-Green, who raised it from Cape seeds, together with a very pretty purple variety, about the year 1791. Our drawing was made at EDWARD WOODFORD's, Esq. last November.





ZINNIA TENUIFLORA. SLENDER-FLOWERED
ZINNIA.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaccum. *Pappus* aristis 2 erectis. *Cal.* ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. *Flosculi* radii pauci persistentes, integri.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZINNIA *tenuiflora*; floribus pedunculatis: radio lineari revolutopatenti scabro, feminibus disci uni-aristatis.

ZINNIA *tenuiflora*; foliis sessilibus; floribus pedunculatis, feminibus hermaphroditarum hinc donatis arista longissima, illinc gemino mucrone brevissimo. *Jacq. Collect.* 5. p. 159. *Icon. tom.* 3. 590.

This lively annual, which grows to the height of two or three feet and divides into several branches, is most probably a native of South-America. It was, we believe, first raised in this country, in the garden of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall, from seed sent to him by Mons. THOUIN, national Gardener in Paris. Should be sown in the Spring upon a common hot-bed, with balsams and other tender annuals, and planted out into the open border the latter-end of May, where it will continue to blossom for some months and produce ripe seeds in favourable weather.

It has been well figured by JACQUIN, in his *Icones plantarum rariorum*, and described in his *collectanea*; to which description we have nothing to add, but that the florets of the radius, in the specimens we have seen, are sharp-pointed, very rough to the touch, and of a lively pale green colour underneath, not a dingy white, as he describes them.



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GLADIOLUS VERSICOLOR, *var.* TENUIOR (γ).
SMALL CHANGEABLE CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide No. 538.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *versicolor*; foliis ensiformi-linearibus utrinque
tricostratis, valvula spathæ extima faucem ex
superante, laciniis extimis ellipticis: latera-
libus inferioribus angustioribus unguiculatis.
Gawler.

(α) MAJOR foliis lineari-ensiformibus, costis laminato-elevatis,
faciebus laterum paginulatis fulcato-planis, val-
vula extima cuspidata spirali-convoluta co-
rolla adequata. *G.*—*Noctu odor.*

GLADIOLUS *versicolor*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 19. ejus Recens. n. 12.*
(β) INÆQUALIS; foliis trinerviis striatis ultra vaginam bre-
vioribus: lateribus non paginatis, laciniis su-
premis brevioribus: intermedia brevissima:
infima reliquis longiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS floribus e spadiceo et flavo variegatis, suprema
lacinia brevissima. *Breyn. prod. pl. afr. p. 2.*
p. 20. t. 7. f. 1.

GLADIOLUS tristis minor. *Soland. flor. cap. ined. et Herb.*
Banks.

(γ) TENUIOR; foliis antecedentis, laciniis externis ellipticis
longioribus, obtusulis emarginatis apice con-
volutis undulatis, laciniis imis macula infirmi
notatis. *G.*—*Interdiu odor.*

GLADIOLUS tristis (α) *odorus*. *Thunb. Diff. de Glad. 8.*

(δ) LONGIFOLIUS; corollis minoribus subviolaceis puncta-
tis, folio exteriori varietatis (α) pluries vero
angustiore scapoque longiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS tristis prioris var. *Jacq. ic. rar. v. 2. t. 245.*
Coll. 4. p. 458.

Obs. Folia in (α) omnino GLADIOLI *Watsonii*, retro 450. edit. *G.*

This seems to be the intermediate species of GLADIOLUS
tristis and GLADIOLUS *recurvus* of LINNÆUS (the latter of
which

which is *GLADIOLUS carinatus* of *Hort. Kew.* and *punctatus* of JACQUIN); from the first it differs in not having quadrangular leaves, from the last in not having ribless ones, from both in the proportionately longer outer valve, besides slighter distinctions.

The name of *versicolor* was probably given to variety (α) from a slight change perceptible in its colour after sun-set, proceeding from the difference of light: in our variety this is not at all observable. Our figure was taken from a plant at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, who are pretty certain they raised it some time ago from Cape seeds, but it never flowered till this year; perhaps when the bulb is stronger and older it may approach nearer to *var. (a)* or may prove a permanent variety; scarcely a distinct species? (α) smells precisely like the common red pink, but very powerfully so, and only in the evening; the present plant in the day-time, but we are at a loss to say what the scent resembles, though very fragrant. THUNBERG (we presume from his completing his descriptions at his Herbarium, where the leaves of all the tall single-stemmed ones, which are much of the same breadth, are pressed into nearly an uniform appearance) has collected sixteen varieties, under *GLADIOLUS tristis*, most of which we shall be enabled to shew to be perfectly distinct species, at least possessing sufficient specific distinction, the only rule we can go by where experience fails.

Erratum in last Number.

IXIÆ Syn. Sect. 7.—for *effusus* os tubi usque vel ultra, read *effusus*, os tubi usque vel ultra excisis.





TRIFOLIUM SPADICEUM. BAY-COLOURED
TREFOIL.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Flores subcapitati. Legumen vix calyce longius, non dehiscens, deciduum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRIFOLIUM *spadiceum*; spicis ovalibus imbricatis, vexillis deflexis persistentibus, calycibus pilosis, caule erecto. *Sp. Pl.* 1087. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* v. 3. p. 90.

TRIFOLIUM caule erecto, spicis strepentibus ovatis. *Hall. Helv.* n. 365.

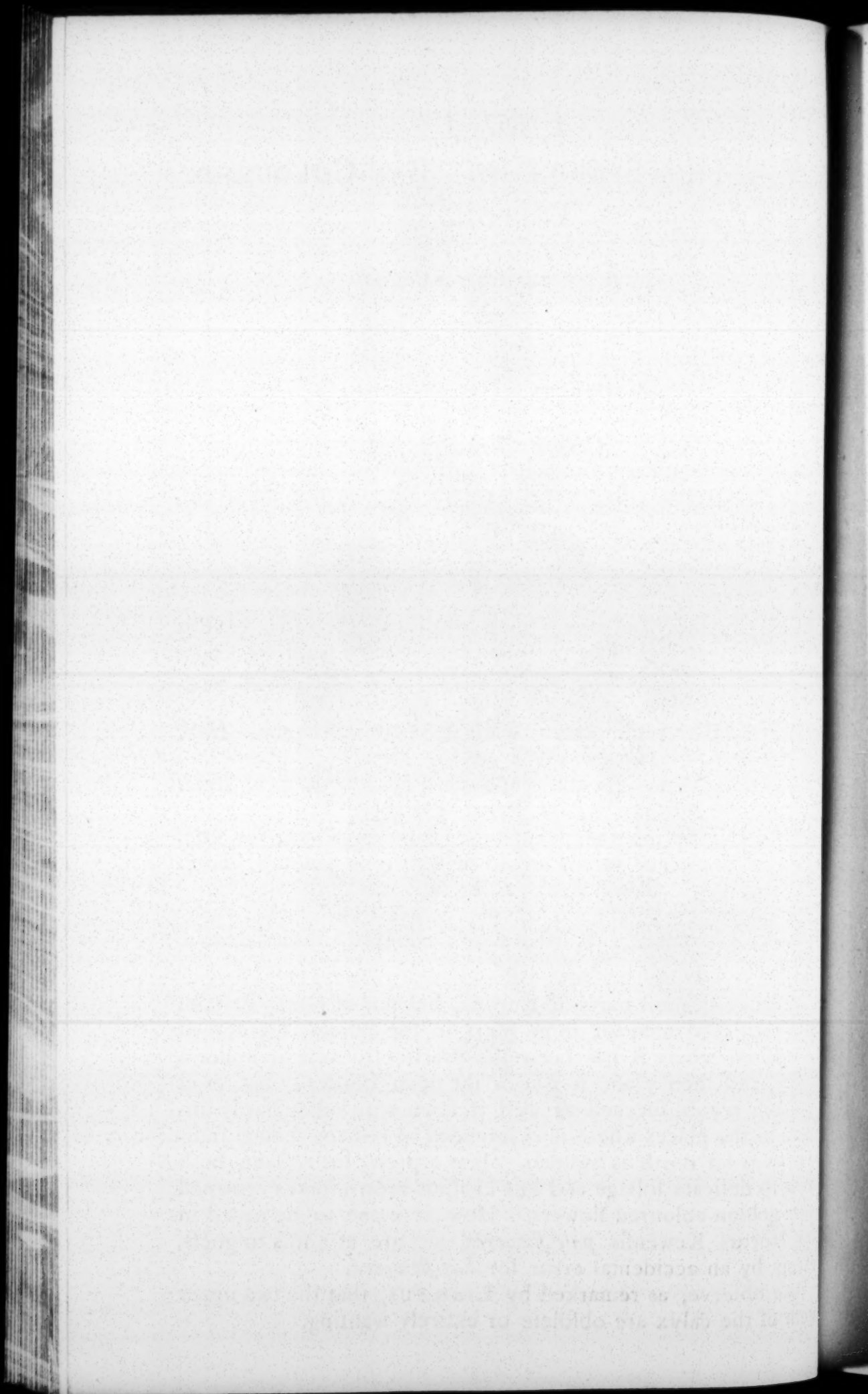
TRIFOLIUM montanum lupulinum. *Baub. Pin.* 328. *Prod.* 140 *Park. Theat.* 1105.

LUPULINUM montanum capitulis spadiceis. *Rupp. Jen.* 207.

LOTUS montanus aureus amplo lupuli capite, annuus. *Barr. Plant.* 812. *Ic.* 1024.

A native of most parts of Europe, but not of Great-Britain. Has been cultivated for some years in the Botanic Garden at Brompton, where it has been the practice to raise it under a frame, and then plant it out in the open border; but most probably would succeed as well if sown with other hardy annuals in the places where it is intended to remain, being indigenous as far north as Sweden. It is a pretty little plant, both from its delicate foliage and fine chestnut-brown spikes crowned with golden-coloured flowers. How it came to be called in the Hortus Kewensis *pale-flowered*, we are at a loss to guess, except by an accidental error for *bay-flowered*.

We observe, as remarked by LINNÆUS, that the two upper teeth of the calyx are obsolete or entirely wanting.





N^o 558



MELANTHIUM JUNCEUM. RUSH-LIKE
MELANTHIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala. *Filamenta* ex elongatis unguibus corollæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM foliis subulatis, radicali unica, scapo ad
summitatem diphylo, floribus spicatis. *Jacq.*
Icon. rar. 2. t. 451. *Collect. Supp.* 105.

MELANTHIUM *junceum*; foliis lineari-subulatis: superio-
ribus basi dilatatis, spica flexuosa, petalis
unguiculatis. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* t. 2. p. 268.

PHALANGIUM. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syst.* t. 80. f. 3.

MELANTHIUM triquetrum. *Linn. Sup.* 213. *Thunb. Prod.*
67. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 267.?

DESC. *Bulb* roundish. *Root-leaf* solid at the base per-
fectly round and smooth, bursting at a small distance from the
ground for the exit of the scape, from whence it becomes
semicylindrical, attenuate, grooved on the inner side. *Scape*
round, one-leaved: *leaf* similar to the root one but not
grooved. *Spike* lateral, involucred, shorter than the cauline
leaf. *Rachis* somewhat triangular with alternate sessile flowers.
Corolla six-petaled, three of them outer, ovate with a short
grooved claw, whitish with two dark crimson spots containing
clear drops of honied liquid when the flower first opens. *Fi-*
laments six, a little longer than the claw, into the base of which
they are inserted, patent but rising up one at a time to
discharge the pollen over the styles, and then falling back to
their

their former station. *Anthems* purple, with greenish pollen. *Germen* obtusely three-cornered, three-celled, styles three. *Capsule* the same: seeds many, roundish.

The *MELANTHIUM junceum*, at first sight, has much the habit and appearance of an *IXIA*, but the most superficial examination immediately shews it to belong, not only to a different class in the sexual system, but also to a different natural order. Still, however, there is a real affinity, and it may be considered in some measure as a connecting link between the *IRIDES* and *JUNCI* of *JUSSIEU*; for it is only to unite the claws of the petals into a tube and to join the styles at the base and take away half the stamens and we have a complete flower of an *IXIA*, naked indeed, the *MELANTHIUM* having only one spathe or involucre to the spike and none to the separate flowers.

From a careful examination of the specimens in the Bankian Herbarium, we are convinced that the *MELANTHIUM triquetrum* of *THUNBERG* and *junceum* of *JACQUIN* are one and the same; the former, having made his description from dried plants only, might be easily led into this error; but as, in a growing state, there is nothing triquetrous in the form of the leaves, we have given the preference to *JACQUIN*'s name, although *THUNBERG*'s has the right of priority.

Our drawing was taken from a plant sent us by Mr. *SALISBURY* of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, in January last, some weeks earlier perhaps than it would have flowered had it not been forced by the heat of the stove. Mr. *SALISBURY* received it with several other curious bulbs from the Cape, the latter end of last Summer.

The treatment should be the same as for other Cape bulbs.

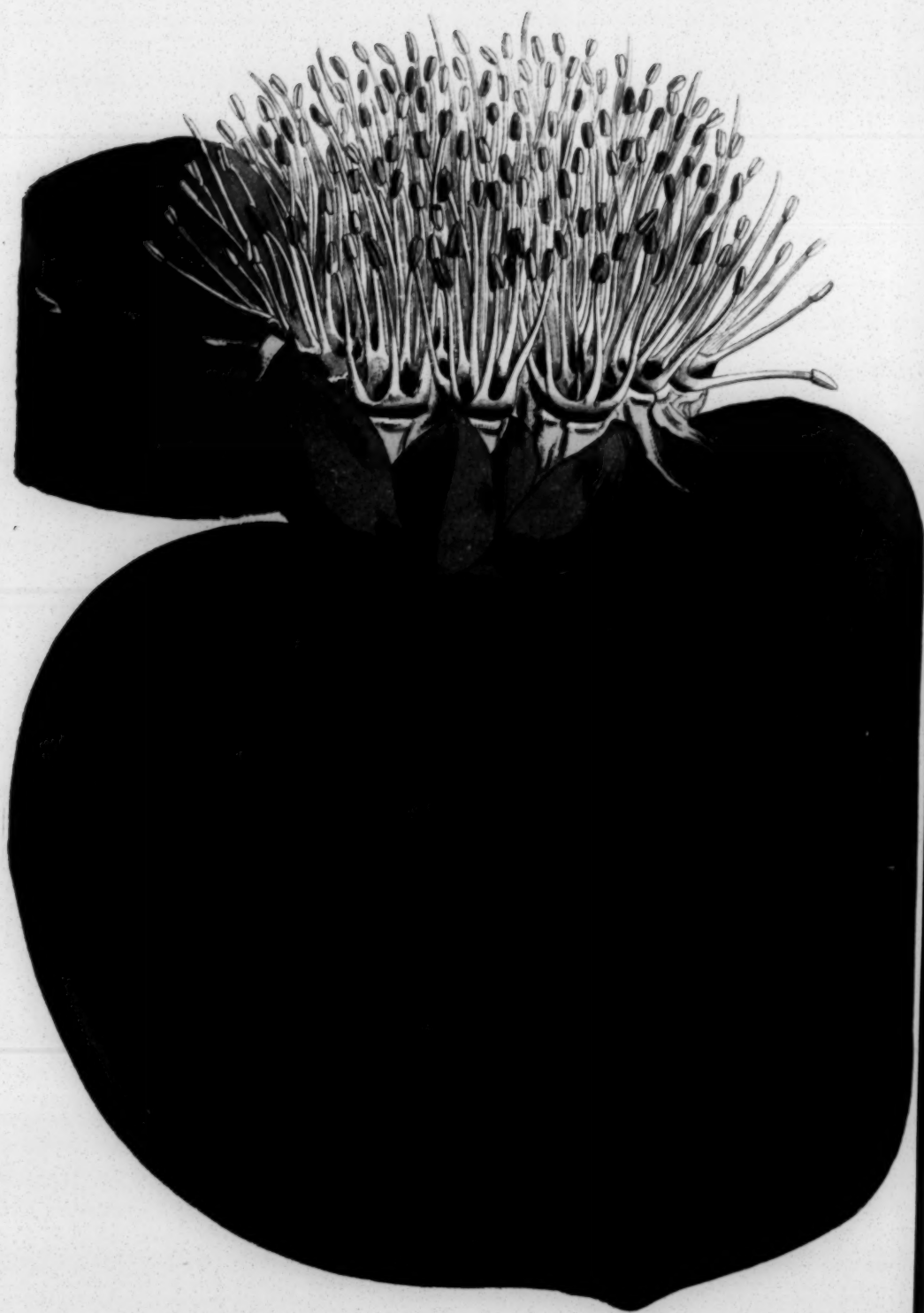
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MASSONIA MURICATA. PRICKLY-LEAVED
MASSONIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera limbo sexpartito. *Filamenta* collo tubi imposita.
Caps. 3-alata, 3-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *muricata*; foliis subrotundis versus apicem superne muricatis nudis, corymbo compacto bracteato, staminibus fauce elevata infidentibus. G.

DESC. Stem scarcely above the ground. Leaves smooth, lucid, thinly beset with thorn-like excrescencies on the upper surface towards the point, with parallel furrows converging at each end. Pedicels thick, scarce half an inch long. Bractes elliptic, nearly the length or longer than the flowers, outer largest, entirely surrounding the corymb. Tube about equal to the stamens, nearly twice the length of the segments, which last are flaccid with a transverse plait at their base, opaque yellowish white, faux somewhat cupped, pellucid, tinged with bluish-green, brimful of nectareous liquid; stamens upright, arranged in a campanulate circumference, white, with tumid azure bases. The insertion of the filaments may be here called mediate, in MASSONIA *ensifolia* immediate.

The corolla of this genus seems to have afforded as many distinct conceptions of its structure as it has been described by different Botanists. THUNBERG considers it as hexapetalous, the segments as petals attached to the tube, his nectary (hence most probably his ejection of MASSONIA *ensifolia*). JACQUIN terms only the naked part on which the filaments are seated the nectary, and describes it as a short marginal crown

crown placed on the neck of the corolla uniting the bases of the stamens, thus making it a distinct appendage. SOLANDER *Banks. Mss.* speaks of it as a small nectariform ringlet, created by a slight cohesion of the dilated bases of the filaments. JUSSIEU, on the other hand, calls the part we allude to, "*faux*" "*prominens*," and says it is formed by the reflex curvature of the base of the segments, which afterwards becomes upright, and adds, that it is THUNBERG's nectary; but here he is wrong.—From all the above Botanists we in some measure dissent. The corolla we hold to be completely monopetalous, and that there is no nectary considered as a distinct appendage; but in many species (of which the present is the most remarkable instance known to us) the outer cuticle detaches itself from the inner and is rolled back for a greater or less distance; of this the six flaccid segments are the distinct and immediate continuation, shrivelling almost as soon as expanded in our species; the upper part of the inner cuticle thus bared affords the nectary-like appearance authors allude to, and is (as are also most probably the filaments) the separate and uninterrupted continuation of that membrane, the whole is firmer, of a distinct colour, and remains in vigour until the usual process of impregnation is completed.—However wide the chasm may appear between this and *MASSONIA ensifolia*, it is naturally enough filled up by a series of species, in which the denudation of the faux gradually diminishes till it disappears in *ensifolia*, where the bases of the filaments are even below the bases of the segments: as the faux decreases so the elongation of the tube increases, and the nectarous liquid sinks deeper and deeper till it is quite out of sight in *ensifolia* and *uniflora*. The whole of this natural class is, according to JUSSIEU's system, corollalefs; but as it consists of herbaceous thin-rinded plants and somewhat succulent, we suspect the outer cuticle above mentioned is the continuation of the exterior rind (*cortex*) too fine to produce a more substantial covering, and that it corresponds with his *Calyx*; that the inner one, on the other hand, is the continuation of the interior rind (*liber*) and that it may be his *Corolla*, both being thus united to afford a sufficiently substantial protection to the parts of fructification; if so, the same will apply to the whole class; it is evident in this genus the two coats are spontaneously separable, of different degrees of duration, the inner one abiding the process of impregnation, then withering. We merely offer this hint for the present, nor do the limits of the work permit the insertion of some further observations we have made on this subject. Our drawing was made in the garden of ED. WOODFORD, Esq. *Gazler.*





ROBINIA GLUTINOSA. CLAMMY ROBINIA.

Class and Order.

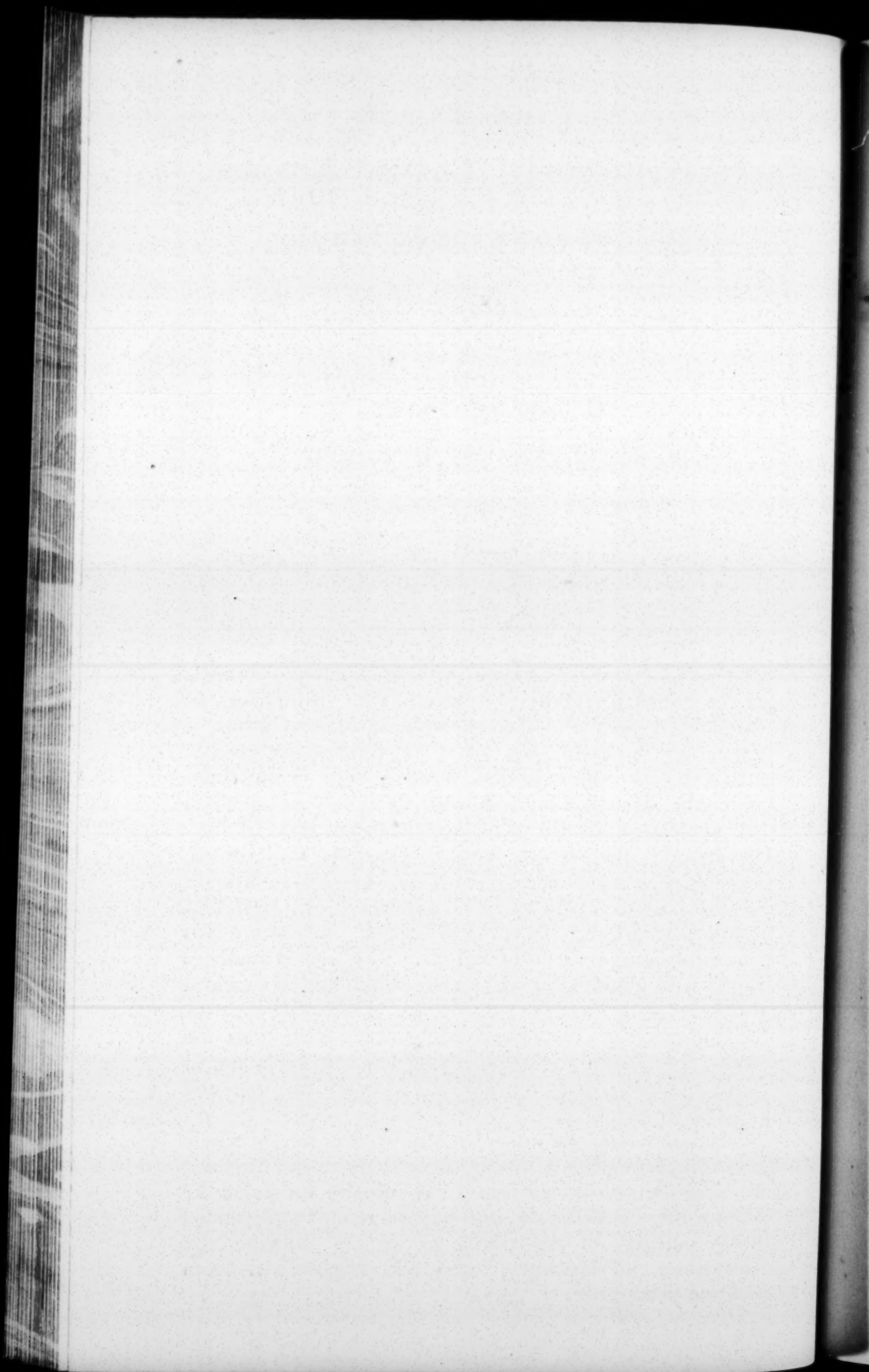
DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal.* 4-fidus. *Legumen* gibbum elongatum.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*ROBINIA *glutinosa*; racemis axillaribus pedicellis unifloris, foliis impari-pinnatis, ramis glutinosis.

The ROBINIA *glutinosa* is a beautiful tree, a native of North-America, and perfectly hardy in our climate. It appears to be of smaller size than the ROBINIA *Pseud-acacia*, which it much resembles in habit, but when in blossom is readily distinguished by its rose-coloured flowers, and at all times by its glutinous branches and shorter straight spines. The leaves are deciduous, consist of from eight to ten pairs of leaflets with an odd one, ovate, entire, glaucous underneath, and in the older leaves obtuse. Stipulae, two short straight spines at the base of every petiole very weak, but persistent and becoming hard spines in the old wood. There are also very minute ones at every pair of leaflets. The young branches are covered with glands of a dark red colour which exude a clammy juice.

It is a free-growing tree, handsomer in its form than the *Pseud-acacia*, and, from the wood being less brittle, is not so apt to be disfigured by the high winds. Flowers in June and July.

Introduced into this country by Mr. WHITLEY, in whose nursery at Old Brompton it flowered sparingly in the Summer of 1800, and plentifully last year. Is usually increased by engrafting on the *Pseud-acacia*, but may be readily propagated by planting cuttings of the roots, as we are informed by Mr. LODDIDGES, of Hackney, who also imported it from America some years since.







ANTHOLYZA ÆTHIOPICA. FLAG-LEAVED
ANTHOLYZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis ovata: *Cor.* irregularis, recurva: *tubus* gracilis: *limbus* sexpartitus. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Stigm.* 3, recurvopatientia. *Caps.* rotunda, coriacea. *Sem.* plura subrotunda. *G.*

OBS. A *Watsonia* *stigmatibus* non *bifidis*; a *Gladiolo*, cui *conjunctissima*, *feminibus* paucioribus neque *alatis*; ab *Ixiæ* *fauce* magis *elongata* *staminibusque* adscendentibus *dignoscenda*. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica* foliis ensiformibus striatis, fauce e tubo pedicelli-formi, quo duplo longiore, abrupte cylindrico-ampliata; lacinia suprema maxima porrecta, cæteris recurvis. *G.*

ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica*. *Sp. Pl.* 54. *Reich.* 103. *Thunb.* prod. 7. *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 87. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 113. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 67. *J. F. Mill. Ic. Plant.* 3. *Anim.* t. 9. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 222.

GLADIOLUS pyramidalis. *Burm. fl. cap.* ?

GLADIOLUS *æthiopicus*. *Corn. canad.* t. 79. *Mor. Hist.* 2. p. 421. f. 4. t. 23. f. 1. *Rudb. elys.* 2. p. 235. f. 2.

HYACINTHUS africanus. *Pluk. Phyt.* 195. f. 2.

ANTHOLYZA *ringens*. *Bot. Rep.* t. 32. iterum (emendato nomine triviali) t. 210. ejus *Recens.* ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica*, n. 21.

Bulb large, compressed, convex, concave beneath, covered with a fibrous tunic. Leaves many, limber, striated, equitant downwards, upper ones gradually longer, midrib stiff. Stem roundish, strict, upright, scarcely flexuose at the rachis, 3—4 feet high, about a third longer than the leaves. Spike pyramidal-oblong; flowers 10—40, distich, almost imbricate, scentless.

less. Tube 6-fulcate, generally twisted. Faux cylindric, bluntly keeled underneath. Upper segment concave, blunter, about the length of the parts of fructification, which are accumbent to it, the others acute, flat, much smaller, three alternate ones least, two lower lateral ones larger than these, but far less than the uppermost one. Anthers subfagittate-linear, dark purple. Capsule the size of a small cherry, bursting when the seeds are ripe; seeds deep yellow, roundish, pressed nearly into angles from mutual juxtaposition.

We are far from offering the above essential character as a permanent one, or with confidence, so few species having yet fallen in our way; but we hope soon to give something more definite. The capsule and seeds are precisely those of *GLADIOLUS communis*, which in those parts differs from all other *GLADIOLI*, in so much that, could this be separated from the other species and added to *ANTHOLYZA*, the characters of the two would be easy and precise; the one with round capsule and seeds, the other with an oblong capsule and numerous lenticular-shaped winged seeds.

For the means of presenting this beautiful plant to the public, we are indebted to the Rev. SACKVILLE BALE, who, aware of the rareness of its flowering, most kindly reminded us from his collection at Withyham, near Tunbridge, where it flowered by the help of the stove in February. It flowered still earlier at Messrs. RUSSELL and WILMOT'S Nursery, at Lewisham, who have had the goodness to send us the spike with ripe seeds, and is at this time coming into flower in the greenhouse of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. Vauxhall. Had our drawing been fortunately taken before the upper flowers were expanded, the pyramidal form would have been an advantage to our figure. Cultivated by MILLER in 1759. Flowers in May and June, according to *Hort. Kew.* The trivial name (given it by CORNUTI) of *Æthiopian*, is not a very eligible one for a plant peculiar to the Cape and adjacent country; he mentions its flowering at Paris in 1633, his figure excellent. In habit of corollæ it approaches *GLADIOLUS Watsonius* and *GLADIOLUS quadrangularis*, which last we shall give in our next number.

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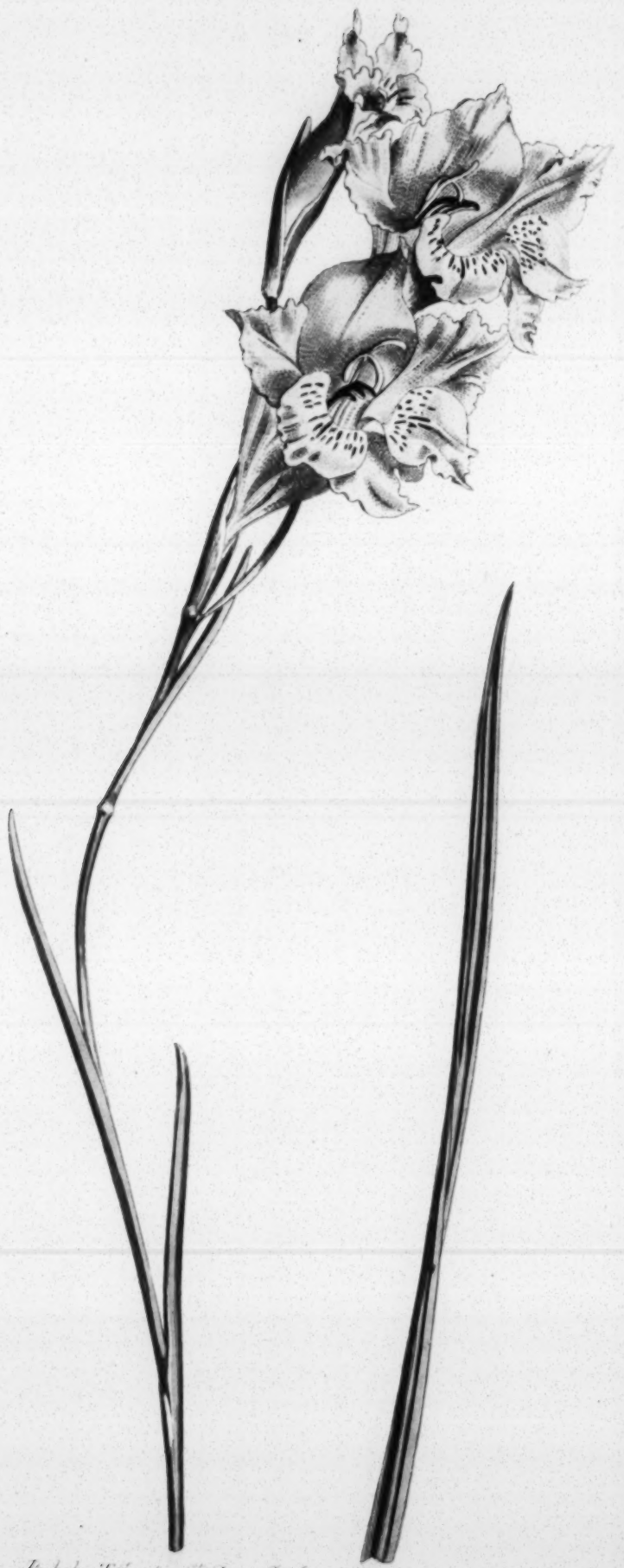


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Is del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1802

F. Sanford del.

GLADIOLUS GRACILIS. SLENDER CORN-FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spathæ valvula exterior lanceolata. *Cor.* basi tubulosa; limbus 6-partitus irregularis vel subirregularis. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Antheræ* parallelæ. *Stigm.* 3 sursum dilatata ex complicato explicata. *Caps.* trigono-oblonga, lenta. *Sem.* numerosa. *G.*

OBS. *Retro* (n. 538.) "*limbum interdum sed rarius hypocrateriformi-regularem*" diximus; iterato vero sedulo examine idem omnino regularis nufquam prodit; unde irregularitatem in characterem resumpsimus. *G.*

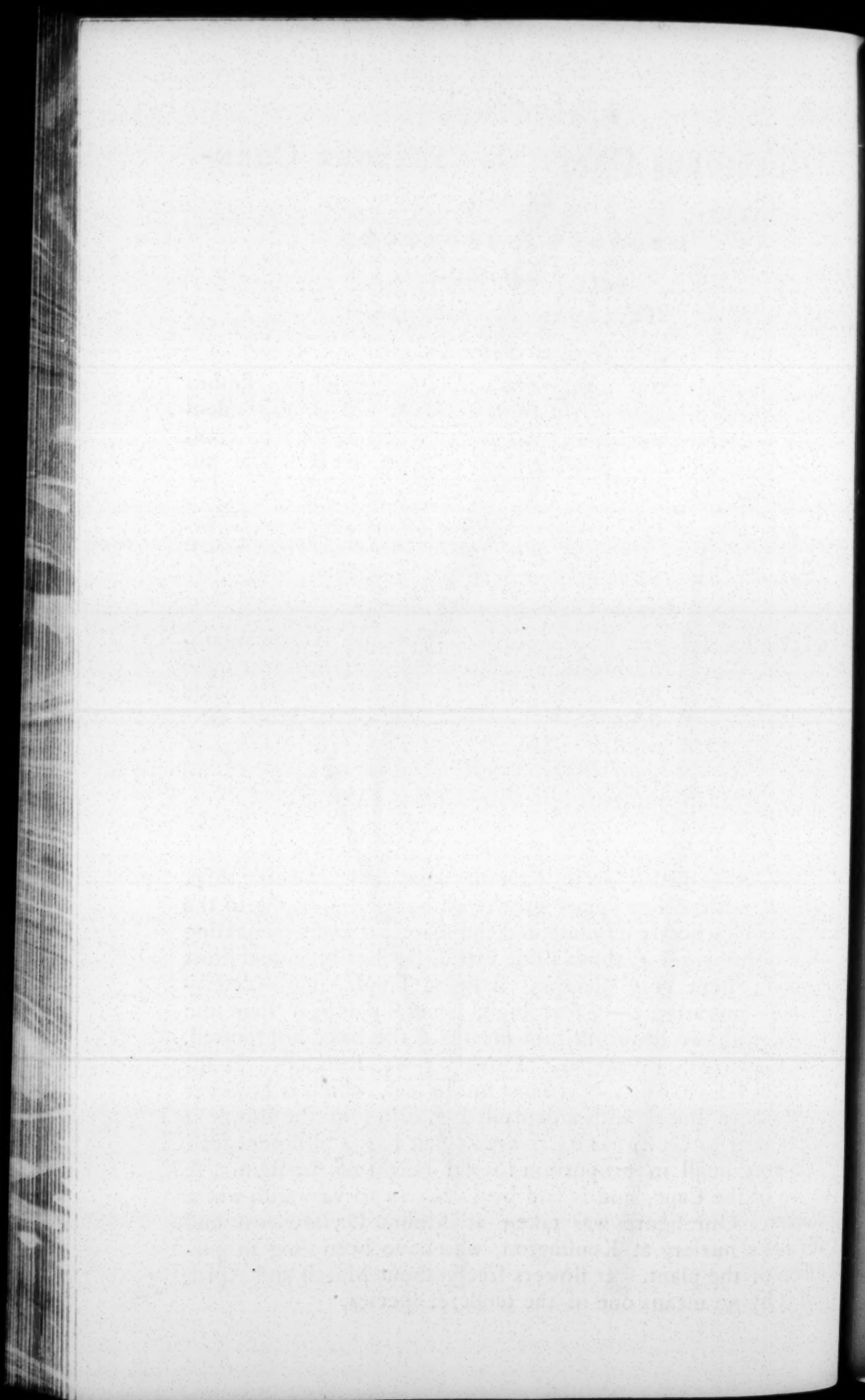
Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *gracilis*; corolla subnutante campanulato-bilabiata; foliis linearibus marginibus utrinque laminato-collatis, nervo medio collis valde depresso, lateribus sulcato-paginat. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *gracilis*. *Jacq. ic. rer. 2. t. 246. Coll. 4. p. 159. Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 1. p. 211.*

GLADIOLUS *punctatus*. *β. Soland. ined. Herb. Banks.*

The leaves of this species have the appearance of being thick and flat, with a deep square groove on both sides, owing to the midrib being nearly obsolete and the marginal ones projecting far forwards; 3—4, about a line broad, far sheathing, and short beyond; stem very slender, straight, simple, geniculately-flexuose upwards, 1—3 feet high, generally longer than the leaves, with two brownish root-sheaths at the base, not spotted, as in *GLADIOLUS recurvus*. Flowers 3—4, scentless. It approaches *GLADIOLUS Watsonius* in the leaf, which is however in this more linear with a depressed midrib; in the flower it comes near to *GLADIOLUS recurvus*, but has a different leaf. Bulb very small in proportion to the height of the stem. A native of the Cape, and is said by JACQUIN to vary with white flowers. Our figure was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES'S nursery at Kensington, who have been long in possession of the plant. It flowers freely about March and April, and is by no means one of the tenderer species.







PHLOX STOLONIFERA. CREEPING PHLOX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum.

Cal. prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis 1-sperma.

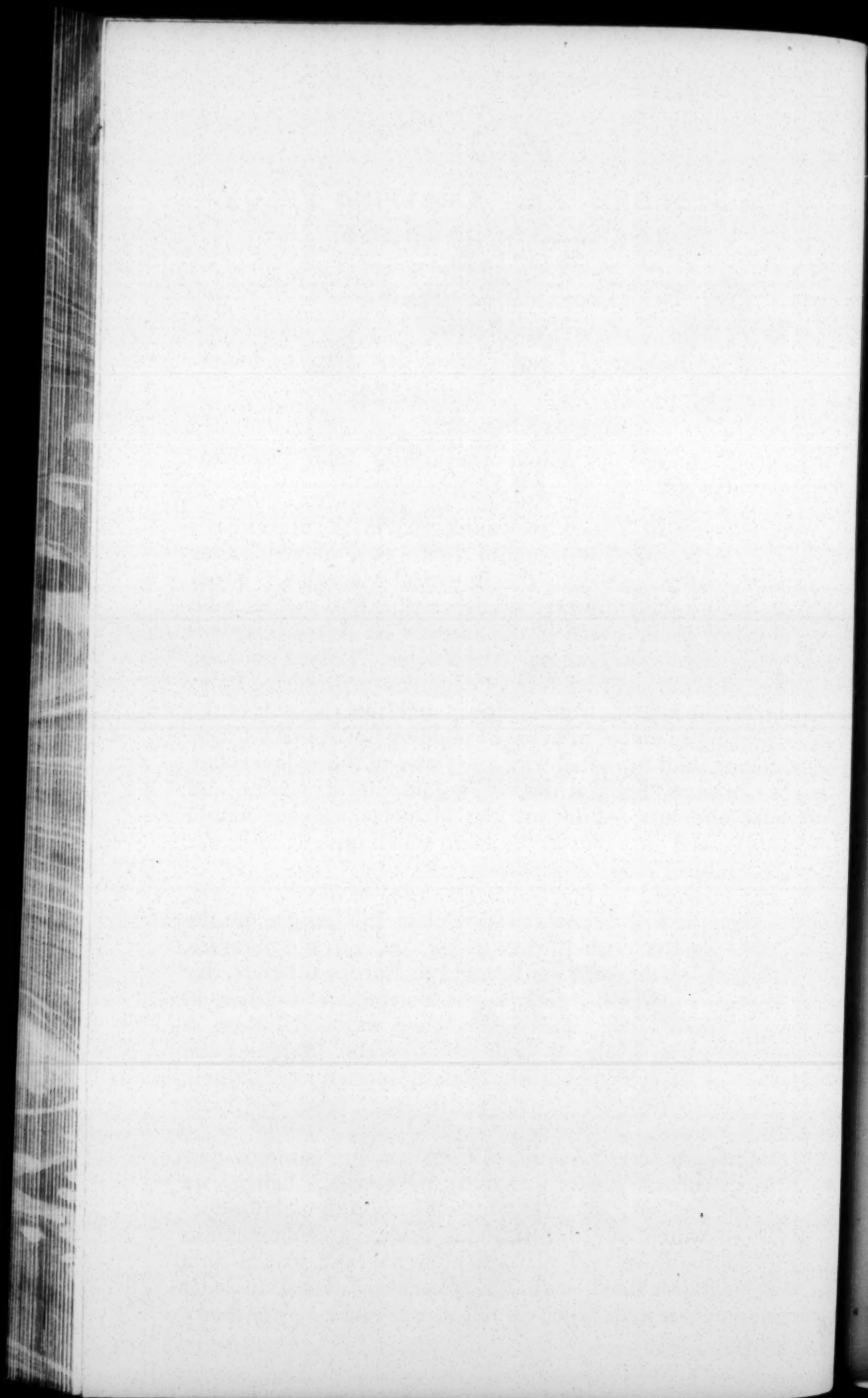
Specific Character.

PHLOX *stolonifera*; stolonibus repentibus, foliis spatulato-
obovatis.

Twelve species of PHLOX are enumerated in WILLDENOW'S edition of the Species Plantarum of LINNÆUS, of which four have been already figured in the Botanical Magazine. From all these this is totally distinct, having trailing stalks which take root at every joint, much in the manner of *AJUGA reptans* and *VIOLA odorata*, whence our trivial name. Leaves obovate, spatulate, with ciliated petioles. Peduncles or flowering stalks erect, both immediately from the roots, and from the axils of the leaves, bearing an umbel or cyme of nodding flowers of a bright violet colour, and furnished with 1—4 pair of linear-lanceolate leaves or bractæ, hairy at the edges, sometimes opposite and sometimes alternate. Four of the filaments are the length of the tube, and one shorter by half, which gives the flower the appearance of being tetrandrous.

We are informed by Mr. JOHN FRASER, of Sloane-Square, Chelsea, that he first discovered this plant in Georgia, in the year 1786, together with *PHLOX pilosa*, *setacea*, and *subulata*, but that living plants were not brought to Europe till 1801, his sixth voyage to North-America, on botanical researches, in company with his son. This last voyage was undertaken in consequence of an ukase of their late imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of all the Russias, appointing him their Botanical Collector. We trust that so much zeal will meet with a due reward.

It promises to be a valuable addition to our gardens, particularly calculated for ornamenting rock-work, being, we are assured, perfectly hardy in our climate, although the specimen from which our drawing was made last Summer was flowered in the stove: if planted in a pot and placed on a pedestal or flower stand, with the branches suffered to hang down the sides, it must when in full flower make a very showy appearance.





N^o 564



S. Edwards del.

Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1802.

F. Sargent sculp.

CACALIA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED
CACALIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYCAMIA ÆQUALIS.

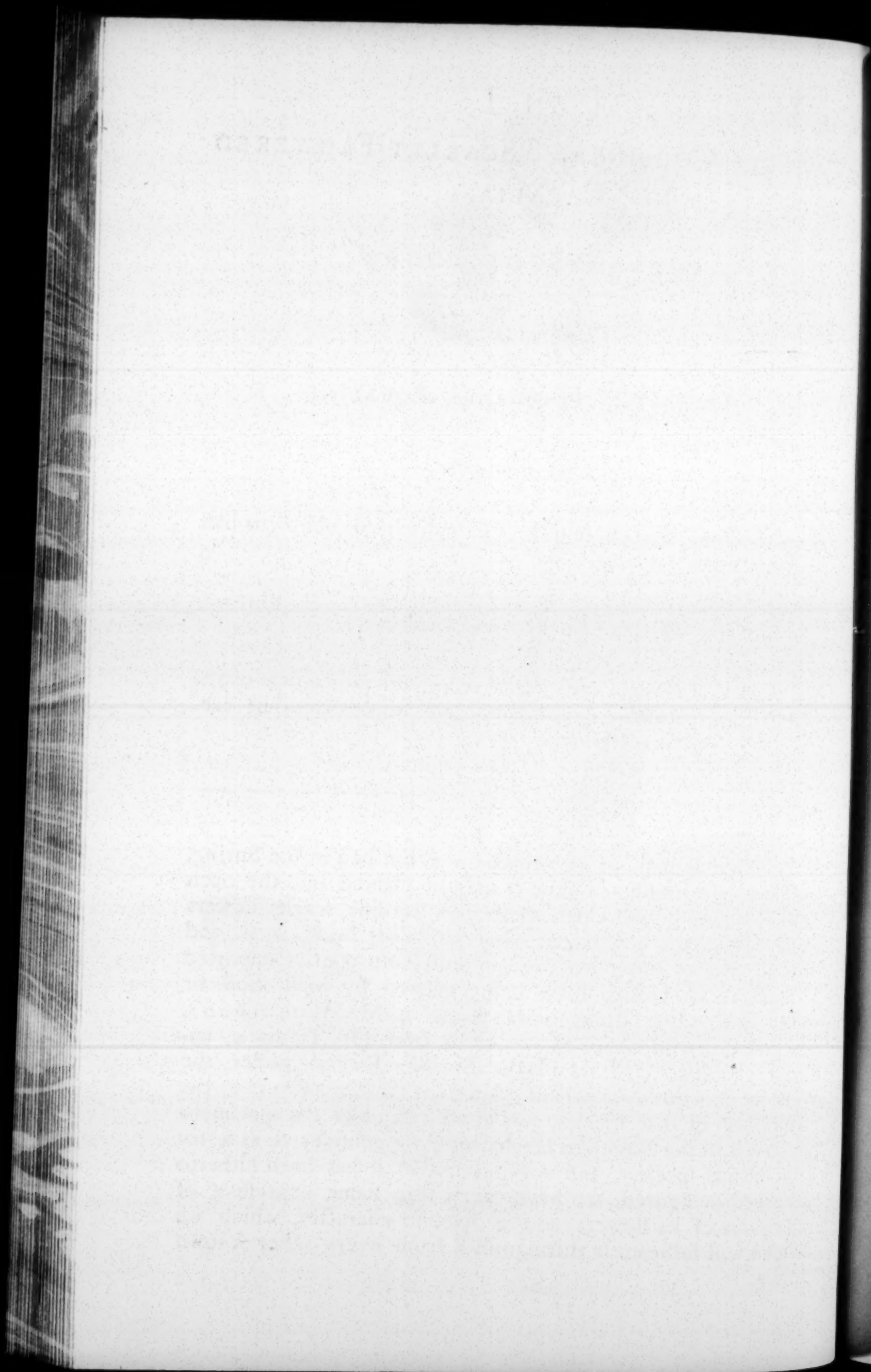
Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. Pappus pilosus. Cal. cylindricus oblongus basi tantum subcalyculatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CACALIA *coccinea*; caule herbaceo, foliis radicalibus ovatis spatulatis, caulinis integris amplexicaulibus crenatis marginatis.

A tender annual, to be raised on a hot bed in the Spring, and about the middle of June it may be planted into the open border, where it will ripen its seeds. Its fine scarlet flowers make a brilliant appearance, but its stalks, being weak and growing two or three feet high, should be properly supported to preserve its beauty from being marred by high winds or heavy rain. Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, at Vauxhall, who received the seeds from Mr. THOUIN, national gardener at Paris in the Spring of 1800, under the name of CACALIA *fonchifolia*; but as it neither answers to the description of that species, nor at all resembles the specimens preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, we consider it as a totally distinct species; and not finding that it has been hitherto described or figured, we have given it a name expressive of the colour of its flowers and a specific character, which we believe will sufficiently distinguish it from every other known species.







CLEMATIS VITICELLA. PURPLE VIRGIN'S-BOWER.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. Petala 4—6. Semina caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *Viticella*; foliis compositis decompositisque: foliolis ovatis sublobatis integerrimis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 765. *Hort. Cliff.* 225. *Mart. Mill. Dict. art.* 2.

CLEMATIS foliis compositis decompositisque: foliolis ovatis sublobatis integerrimis, petalis obovatis patentibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*

CLEMATITIS cærulea vel purpurea repens. *Bauh. Pin.* 300.

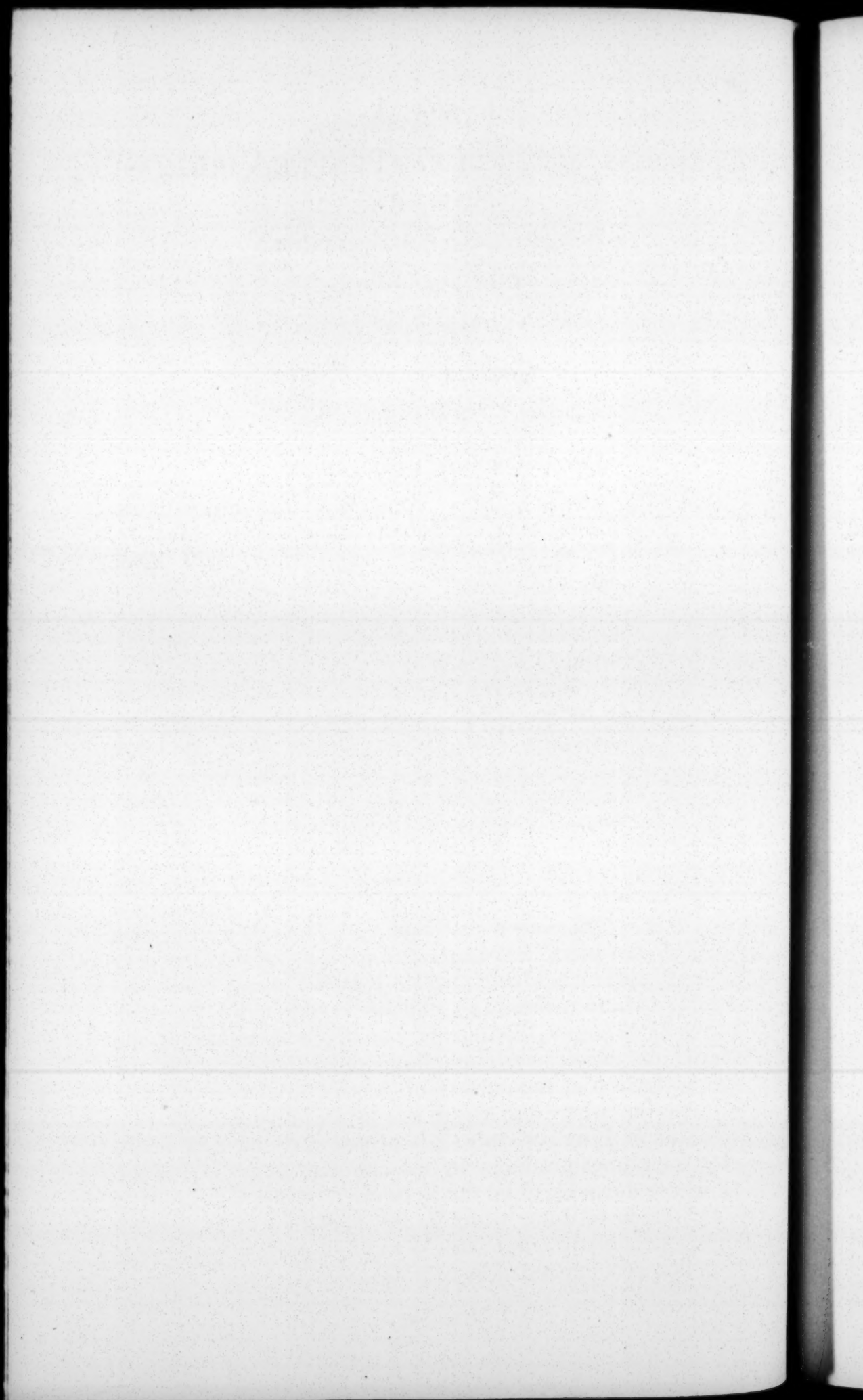
CLEMATITIS altera. *Chuf. Hist.* 1. p. 122. quoad figuram, descriptio nimis manca cuidam alteri pertinere videtur.

CLEMATITIS peregrina cærulea five rubra. *Ger. emac.* 887. f. 1. & 2. *Rail Hist.* p. 622.

The CLEMATIS *Viticella* is a native of Spain and Italy, and bears the cold of our winters very well; is a very ornamental climber, and its flowers sweet-scented. Though well known to our older Botanists, and cultivated as long ago as the year 1569, by Mr. HUGH MORGAN,* it is by no means common: the double variety is more so; but this in our opinion, though preferred by MILLER, is not so handsome as either of the single red or purple varieties, both of which grow in the greatest perfection at the nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY & Co. Old-Brompton, where our figure was taken last year.

It flowers in June and July. Is propagated either by seeds, which it sometimes produces in this country, or by laying the young shoots down early in the Spring or at the latter-end of July, the mode of doing which is fully detailed in MARTIN'S MILLER'S Dictionary; but Mr. WHITLEY prefers the former time, to that recommended by MILLER.

* Hort. Kew.







IXIA FALCATA. SICKLE-LEAVED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis. *Cor.* basi tubulosa, tubus gracilis, limbus 6-partitus, regularis (*rarissime subirregularis*) subæqualis patens. *Fil.* limbo plureis breviora, recto-potentia, vel coarctato-erecta. *Stigm.* 3, potentia. *Sem.* numerosa globosa. *G.*

No. 549, in CHAR. ESS. lapsu calami post "limbus" omisimus "6-partitus." Ad calcem Ni. 556, apud ERRATUM, pro "excisis" lege "divisis."

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *falcata*; spatha herbacea striata, corolla erecta: laciniis ovalibus concavis, antheris horizontalibus, stigmatibus usque tubum divisis longis effusis prostratis curvatis. *G.*

IXIA *falcata*. Linn. *Suppl.* 92. Thunb. *Diff.* n. 23. prod. 10. Murr. *Syst. Veg.* 85. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 110. Hort. Kew. addend. Jacq. *ic. rar.* 2. t. 276. Coll. 4. 183. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 207.

IXIA *cinnamomea*. Bot. Rep. tab. 44. ejusque Recens. n. 2.

Bulb about the size of a large pea, campaniform, base flat, tunics brown, these in old plants are placed imbricately one over the other 10—15 deep, which gives the bulb the appearance of being greatly larger than it really is; we have seen them thus piled nearly an inch high. Leaves 3—4, alternate, ensiform, from three inches to a foot long, nerved-striated, two lower ones nearly opposite, reflex-falcate (sometimes almost straight) cauline ones fistulosely sheathing, compressedly-ancipital, remote, longer, often edged with a membranous pellucid serrately scabrous margin. Stem from six inches to a foot high, lax, simple, or with axillary branches, generally three or four times longer than the leaves, upright. Flowers 5—20, erect, beginning to expand a little before sunset, when they diffuse a
fine

fine aromatic odour like some of the varieties of honeysuckle. Spathe somewhat shorter than tube, subconduplicate, keeled, and often edged in the manner of the cauline leaves. Tube about the length of the limb, which is quite patent, exterior segments largest and somewhat reflexed, of a fine shining brown on the outside*, interior ones all white and somewhat more concave. Anthers sagittately subulate incumbent, versatile, pale, each of them somewhat resembling in position the needle of a mariner's compass. Stigmas capillary, sometimes pubescent.

Introduced into Kew garden by Mr. Masson in 1787, flowers in April. We can perceive no difference between this and *IXIA cinnanomea*, except in the remarkable crispature of the leaves and more numerous smaller flowers of the latter:—may these distinctions be lost by culture? The former was found by THUNBERG on the hills about Cape-Town, the latter on those of Lowestaart. They are both called by the Dutch *Cannelbloem*, on account of their smell, as also *Avond-bloem*, from their time of flowering, which at the Cape is said to take place so precisely at four in the afternoon, that the hour of the day may be known by it, except rain is at hand, which, by remaining closed, they predict as certainly as a barometer. Both, as well as *IXIA pilosa* and *radiata*, are in great request there on account of their fragrance. Propagates with us by seed and offsets, but more slowly than most other species of this family. It is apt to luxuriate in the number of segments and in the parts of fructification. Our drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington, where it flowered this year in great perfection, the root throwing up two stems. It requires a very small pot, to be put entirely in bog-earth, and when past flowering to be carefully preserved from all moisture. Is still one of the rarer species. G.

* In JACQUIN's figure the colour is a bright carmine, and in the description is said to be purple.



1507



Andropogon scoparius (L.) Nees. Del. by J. Charles Wright. Profr. June 7, 1862. F. S. Smith sculp.

GLADIOLUS QUADRANGULARIS. SQUARE-
LEAVED CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 562.

OBS. *Antheræ dorso accumbenter suspensæ, versatiles, subtus dehiscentes; Stigmata his imminent. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *quadrangularis*; foliis ensiformi-linearibus
fulcato-quadrangulatis, corolla geniculato-
recurva: fauce cylindrica tubo subæquali, la-
cinia suprema maxima porrecta: infima mini-
ma subulata. G.

ANTHOLYZA *quadrangularis*; staminibus declinatis: alis re-
volutis: foliis lineari tetragonis. *Burm. fl. cap.*

GLADIOLUS *abbreviatus. Bot. Rep. tab. 166.*

Leaves precisely those of *GLADIOLUS tristis*, n. 274. Stem 2—3 feet high, upright, rigid, round, tinged with reddish yellow towards the Rachis. Flowers 2—3, ground yellow, covered with dotted scarlet lines confluent towards the base of the faux. Spathes coloured like the flowers, but uniformly so not streaked, outer valve the length of the faux. Corolla very irregular. Upper segment ovate-oblong, very large, hyaline on the sides, two upper lateral ones rhomb-ovate, several times smaller, but larger than lower lateral ones, which are ovate, acute, lowest very small, awl-shaped; the three lowermost have twin-ovate lucid green stains in the middle.

This very rare and singular plant, a native of the Cape, was introduced by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurserymen at Hammer Smith.

HammerSmith. Flowers about the same time as *GLADIOLUS tristis*, or rather earlier, about the beginning of April. Is perfectly scentless. The seed-vessel precisely that of *GLADIOLUS tristis*. Easily propagated by offsets, but is still rare.

BURMAN's description is more vague and brief than we could have wished, yet there can be little doubt of his designing our plant, when all the circumstances are taken together, such as the name, and its station in his list, where it stands immediately after *ANTHOLYZA æthiopica* and *cunonia*, L. to both of which it has a very considerable resemblance. According to him, it flowered in Holland in 1760, and grew two cubits high. G.





CYANELLA CAPENSIS. PURPLE-FLOWERED
CYANELLA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala: petalis 3 inferioribus propendentibus. Stamen infimum declinatum longius

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYANELLA *capensis*; foliis undulatis, ramis patentissimis. *Syst. Vegetab.* 329. *Jacq. Hort.* 3. p. 21. t. 35. *Andrews's Bot. Rep.* t. 141. *Gert. fruct.* 68. t. 17.

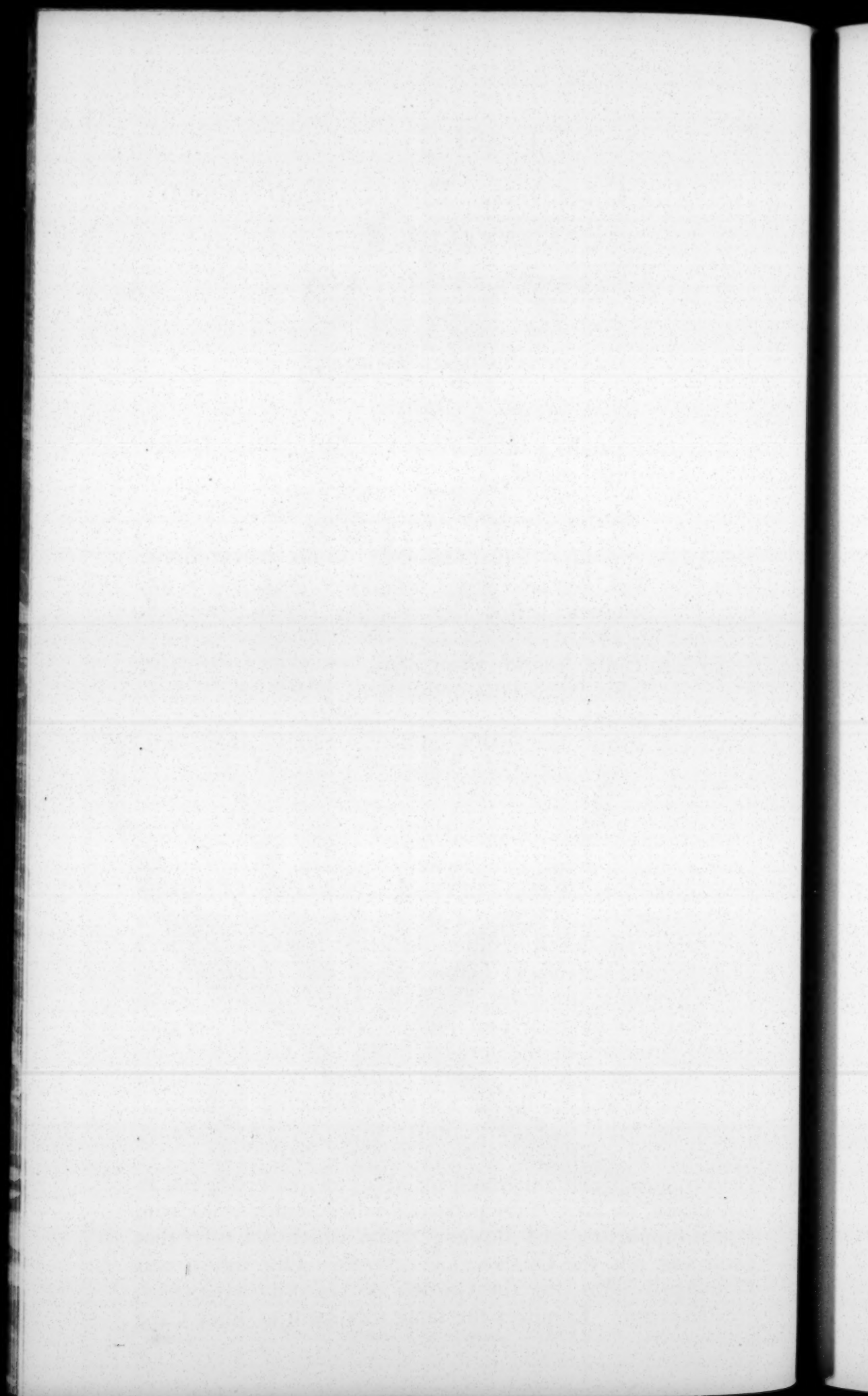
CYANELLA caule folioso paniculato, racemis divaricatis, foliis lanceolatis undulatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* t. 2. p. 131.

CYANELLA foliis lanceolatis undatis, ramis divaricatis. *Thunb. act. Holm.* 1794. p. 196. *Prod.* 65.

This is a native of the Cape of Good-Hope, growing spontaneously at the foot of the Table Mountain. The conical bulbs about the size of those of *Crocus verna* are said to be edible when roasted. There is a great singularity in the growth of the stamens, which distinguishes the genus from every other: five of them have very short filaments and erect incurved anthers which open at the point, the sixth is declined and much longer both in the filament and anther, which last is tongue-shaped and grooved in the middle, upon this the style is incumbent; the lower one only, except in colour, has the common appearance of an anther, but all six are considered as such.

In external habit it is very similar to *DIANELLA cærulea*, No. 505, and in the flower to *IXIA scillaris*, No. 542.

Is said to have been cultivated by MILLER, in 1768, but in his description, he says, "the peduncle arises immediately from the root supporting one flower;" from which we infer that his plant was not the *CYANELLA capensis*. Our figure was taken in April 1801, at the Garden of GEORGE HILBERT, Esq. at Clapham. Requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs.







GLADIOLUS WATSONIUS (*var. β.*) DWARF
WATSON'S CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spathæ valvula exterior lanceolata. *Cor.* basi tubulosa: limbus sexpartitus irregularis vel subirregularis. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Anthæræ* parallelæ. *Stigm.* 3. sursum dilatata ex complicato explicata. *Caps.* trigona, oblonga, lenta. *Sem.* numerosa. *G.*

OBS. *Anthæræ* dorso accumbenter suspensæ, versatiles subtus debiscentes: *Stigmata* his imminent. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *Watsonius* foliis ensiformi-linearibus utrinque tricoistatis: lateribus sulcatis, fauce cylindrica, laciniis recurvis subæqualibus: suprema rectiore. *G.*

α. Corollis rubris.

GLADIOLUS *Watsonius*. *Bot. Mag.* 450. *To the Synonyms there quoted may be added,*

GLADIOLUS *recurvus*. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. p. 59. t. 79. f. 1. nec vero Linnæi vel Thunbergii.

ANTHOLYZA *revoluta*. *Burm. Prod. fl. cap.*

GLADIOLUS *præcox*. *Bot. Rep.* 38. *ejus Recens.* 16. *Gladiolus Watsonius*.

β. Corollis majoribus luteo variegatis.

We are induced from the beauty and rarity of this plant (though a variety differing in little else than colour from that already published by Mr. CURTIS) to offer it to the public. It has been very lately imported from Holland by Mr. COLVILLE, of the King's-Road, Chelsea, and we believe has never before

before been seen in England. It is not above one-third the height of *var. α*, and is of a more beautiful colour. The leaves of both, from the prominence of their ribs, have the appearance of being thick and bisulcate on each side and the bottom of the furrows glaucous. Segments modifications of lanceolate bilabiate arranged, the lowest dependent, all either patent or recurved; when patent the uppermost one points straight forward, when recurved that is only patent, thus ever differing in direction, all nearly the length of the faux. Scentless. Flowers in February and March: (*α*) was found at the Cape by THUNBERG on the sides of mountains, particularly on those of Leuwestaart, also near Constantia, and in some other districts, flowering in our summer months. The first variety is become very common, and is one of the earliest blowers of its family. We suspect our present variety to have been produced by seed in Holland, never having yet found it in any herbarium or seen it produced from any bulb immediately from the Cape. It is not improbable that the diminished stature may be in some way connected with the variegation of the corolla, in the same manner as tulips whilst they blow of a plain colour have a very long scape, which when, in the language of florists, the flower breaks, immediately loses half or two-thirds of its length. We have observed the same diminution of size in several other instances in this natural order upon the flower becoming variegated. G.





IXIA CAPILLARIS (var. γ .) GRACILLIMA.
SLENDER IXIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- IXIA *capillaris* spatha scariosa 5-striata divaricata, tubo et fauce turbinato-continuis subfulcato-angulatis, laciniis lineari-oblongis, antheris conniventibus stigmata subæquantibus. G.
- (α) *Gracillima*, foliis linearibus angustissimis non marginatis; spatha tubum superante. G.
- IXIA *gracilis*. Salisb. Prod. Hort. 37. n. 22. ?
- (β) *Capillaris*; foliis cartilagineo-marginatis, ramulis 1-3 floris racemoso-digestis; spatha tubum superante. G.
- IXIA *capillaris*. Linn. Suppl. 92. Thunb. Diff. 12. t. 2. f. 2. prod. 9. Murr. Syst. Vegetab. 84. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 109. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 201.
- IXIA *lancea*. Jacq. Coll. Suppl. 13. Ic. rar. 2. 281. Nec vero Thunbergii.
- (γ) *Aulica*; robustior, ramis multifloris, spatha tubo subæquata. G.
- IXIA *aulica*. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 57. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 109. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 207.
- (δ) *Incarnata*; præcedentis magnitudine, tubo et fauce ex cylindrico anguste turbinatis spatha multo longioribus, limbo hypocrateriformi-patente. G.
- IXIA *incarnata*. Jacq. Coll. Suppl. 13. ic. rar. 2. t. 282. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 201.

Outer valve of the spathe subtruncate, streaked with three brown riblike veins ending in three short teeth. Segments of the corolla striped with three longitudinal darker coloured veins. Our variety has frequently a slender hair-like one-flowered branch, giving the stem an appearance of being forked. In a succeeding number β and δ will be given in one plate, γ we have never seen in bloom, but in the Banksian Herbarium

Herbarium find the specimen from which the description in *Hort. Kew.* was taken by one of its learned compilers, Dr. SOLANDER; perhaps this is only a less luxuriant variety of α .

THUNBERG'S *IXIA lancea*, for which JACQUIN mistook our variety β , is a very distinct species. All these varieties are scentless, and flower nearly at the same time, viz. in April. They are united by many others, that approach more or less to one or other of these.

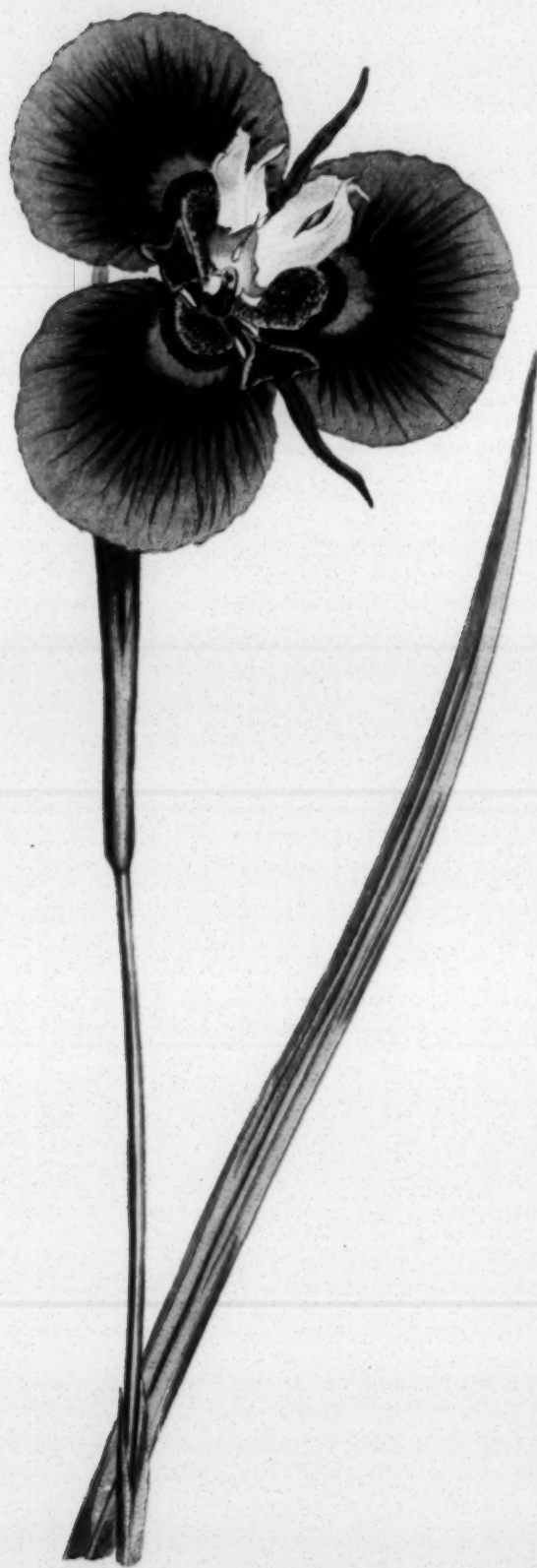
This species is very distinct from its congeners, and although variable in some of its proportions, colour, and degree of expansion, adheres faithfully to all its specific distinctions. Those who cannot be reconciled to the propriety of our reducing the above to mere varieties of the same species, and choose rather to consider them as distinct, may retain the names allotted to them by the different authors.

Throughout this natural order, in which the different species and genera slide imperceptibly into one another, it is often impossible to mark the exact limits of each, and the means adopted by different authors will be found perpetually inadequate to the task. Thus the relative proportions of the tube to the spathe, and of the border to the tube, though sometimes material, often afford no ground whatever for specific distinction, even differing in different years in the same plant: sometimes the further cohesion of the lower parts of the segments, or of the claws, strangely alter the appearance of the flower though not the species: in this manner *GLADIOLUS hirsutus* obtains a long cylindric faux and rounded short segments, their lower or narrower part being absorbed in the faux, thus becoming *GLADIOLUS merianellus* of authors. So in our species the tube and faux of α , β , and γ , are gradually elongated till they become the length of the border in δ , partly by the cohesion of the bases of the segments and partly by the elongation of the tube. In the same manner the cartilaginous margin, so frequent in the leaves of most of the natural order, can be of small import for distinction, as its presence or absence often depend altogether upon the greater or less vigour of the plant.

Our present figure was taken at EDWARD WOODFORD'S, Esq. Vauxhall.



N^o 571



IRIS VILLOSA. HAIRY FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita : laciniis alternis reflexis. *Stigm.* petaliformia.
VIEUSSEUXIA. De la Roche, Descr. 31.

OBS. Species capenses corolla hexapetaloidea unguibus subdiscretis non in tubum connatis basi tantum leviter connexis, filamentis crebrius (anne semper ?) plus minus coalitis gaudent. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *villosa* ; (barbata) folio extus lineatim villoso, caule pubescente involucris glaberrimis, laminis alternis minimis tridentatis filamentis cylindrico-connatis. G.

IRIS *tricuspis*. Var. (α) *corolla purpurea. Thunb. Diff. de Iride 15. ?*

Our plant differs in no respect from IRIS *tricuspis* (already published by Mr. CURTIS, in this Work, No. 168, under the name of IRIS *pavonia*) except in the pubescence of leaf and stem and in colour. In making it a distinct species on that account, we follow by analogy the example of former Botanists in this natural order. It cannot be distinguished from the real IRIS *pavonia* but when in flower, and then it is sufficiently distinct. Its lower leaf, as well as those of IRIS *pavonia*, *tricuspis*, *viscaria*, *bituminosa*, *papilionacea*, *tristis*, &c. &c. appear to be radical and flat or somewhat channelled, but when examined, will be found to be cauline and fistular, having split from near the base where they are entire and round, to near the end where they terminate, as fistular ones usually do, in a solid columnar mucronate point ; the surfaces are of different hues and frequently of different habits, as in our plant, where the inner is quite smooth, the outer pubescent. IRIS *tricuspis* (as are also most probably its kindred species above enumerated)

is

is remarkably prone to luxuriance, forming abortive petals, or segments of petals within the claws of the larger segments of various forms, according to their greater or less perfection, and such have been mistaken by THUNBERG in *IRIS pavonia* for nectaries; he describes them, "*nectaria tria intra petala majora, singulum foliolum ovatum obtusum petaliforme ad basin*;" these are sometimes present or not so in the same plant. To us it appears impossible to attribute to the union of the filaments, either in this genus or *Ixia*, the importance usually given it by LINNÆUS, without creating confusion and placing in distinct classes, orders, and genera, such plants as are scarcely specifically different; nor, on the other hand, are we able to lay down any rule of exception by which such compliance with the laws of his system can be avoided, especially while *GALAXIA*, *FERRARIA*, and *SISYRINCHIUM*, remain so separated on that ground only. This union of filaments varies exceedingly in both genera, sometimes not extending beyond the base, sometimes to the middle, sometimes the whole length. The shape of the stigma is also very subject to variation, that of *IRIS pavonia* is very distinct from our species, nor do we think that *FERRARIA undulata* can be separated from the Cape species of *IRIS* on that account only. DE LA ROCHE had already formed a new genus from *IRIS tricuspis*, to which he gave the name of *VIEUSSEUXIA*, and if the Cape species (which form a very distinct and natural section, differing in habit, as well as in not having their claws united in a tube, but very slightly connected at their base only) should be at any time detached and formed into a new genus, his name should be retained, but his character must be generalized; for, as it now stands, it would scarcely admit any species but the one from which it is formed. Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKE's, who received the bulb from the Cape, and with whom we believe it has now flowered for the first time in Europe. The synonym of THUNBERG we consider to be doubtful, only because he does not notice its pubescence. Its time of flowering is a little earlier than that of *IRIS tricuspis*, viz. in April. G.



N^o 572



EPIDENDRUM COCHLEATUM. PURPLE-
FLOWERED EPIDENDRUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum*; foliis oblongis geminis glabris
striatis bulbo innatis, scapo multifloro, nec-
tario cordato. *Spec. Pl.* 1351. *Hort. Kew.*
3. 303. *Swartz. Obs.* 329. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 3.
t. 605. *Catseb. Car.* 2. t. 88. *And. Bot. Rep.*
Pl. 13. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* art. 24.

HELLEBORINE cochleato flore. *Plum. Spec.* 9. *Ic.* 185. f. 2.

Of this very numerous genus, the *EPIDENDRUM cochleatum* was the first that was seen to flower in this country. It is now not very uncommon, considering the difficulty attending the culture of plants naturally parasitical, a difficulty which appeared so great to MILLER himself, that he thought it unnecessary to enumerate the species in his Dictionary, observing, that "they were not by any art then known to be cultivated in the ground." Since his time many species have been brought to flower in great perfection, five have been now figured in the Botanical Magazine, and we have drawings of some others.

The *EPIDENDRUM* is of the same natural order as *ORCHIS* and *OPHYRS*, and the flowers of the different species have a similar sportive variety of form. Many of them are very beautiful, and all are curious for some singularity or other.

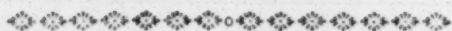
Our drawing was made from a specimen which flowered at EDWARD WOODFORD'S, Esq. in December last, whose head gardener, Mr. WATSON, appears to us to be more than ordinarily successful in the management of these plants, which
stamps

stamps a value upon every hint from him respecting their culture, *vide* No. 543.

The *EPIDENDRUM cucullatum* and *fragrans* have a very considerable resemblance in the form of the flower; but besides that, the former wants the fragrant smell of the latter, and the difference in colour, there are several remarkable distinctions. In *coccleatum*, the petals are nearly similar, and all reflected; in *fragrans*, the petals are patent, and the two interior ones are much broader and somewhat shorter than the three exterior, and the lip of the nectary is more acuminate. Both are natives of Jamaica, and in this country must be constant inhabitants of the stove.

The error in No. 152 may be thus corrected.

EPIDENDRUM FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED
EPIDENDRUM.




Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *fragrans*; folio lato-lanceolato enervi bulbo innato, scapo multifloro abbreviato, labio cordato. *Swartz. Prod.* 123. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 3. 304. *Mart. Mill. Dict. art.* 63.

Native of Jamaica: introduced to Kew garden in 1786, by HINTON EAST, Esq. now first figured.

The synonym quoted from SLOANE belongs neither to this plant nor to *EPIDENDRUM coccleatum*, but to *EPIDENDRUM sanguineum*. *Swartz. Prod.*



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Sol. Elvanti del. Pub. h. T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Aug 1. 1802.

J. Smeaton sculp.

IXIA RADIATA. NODDING-FLOWERED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *radiata*; foliis fistulosis deorsum vaginanter teretibus exinde compresso-planis linearibus, spathis adpressis, corollis cernuis: limbo retroflexo, stigmatibus flexuoso-tortis dependentibus longis. G.

IXIA *radiata*. Jacq. *ic. rar.* 2: t. 280. *Coll. Suppl.* 15. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* v. 1. 202. *excluso* IXIA *fetacea* in Syn.

GLADIOLUS *recurvus*. Thunb. *Diff.* p. 9. n. 3. *depulsis synonymis.* prod. 8. *Herb. Linn. manu filii subscriptus, sed a GLADIOLLO recurvo patris prorsus alienus.*

IXIA *fistulosa*. Bot. Rep. tab. 59. *ejus Recens.* IXIA *radiata*.

(3) *Angusta* foliis angustioribus limbo subnutante uniformiter albo. G.

IXIA *angusta*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 202. *Indicisque univers.* in coll. Jacq. apud suppl.

IXIA *linearis*. Jacq. coll. 4. p. 183. *ic. rar.* t. 279. *ubi* Icon *bulbum jam vetustum tunicis numerosis plurimo ordine superstruētis obtectum sistit; a Hayne apud. Term. Bot.* tab. 5. *in radicationis exemplo mutuatum.* G.

(γ) *Caricina* foliis angustissimis scapo capillari. G. *Herb. Banks.*

What has been said of the bulb in the article of IXIA *falcata*, No. 568, will apply to this; observing, that when we speak of the size of a bulb it is meant without its tunics, otherwise all description of it as to size and form would be useless, as these often increase according to the age of the plant, and vary, according to this increase, in outward appearance; but the bulb being produced yearly within them is generally nearly of the same size, the old one perishing either in part or altogether. Leaves 3—4, gradually longer, fistular, round till they are pierced for the emission of the scape, from thence they are flattened,

flattened, linear, and obsoletely three-nerved, but still hollow, inner one longest, nearly reaching to the flowers, and sheathing the whole way. Stem round, kneed, flexuose. Flowers 8—20, though distich at their bases ultimately inclining one way, expanding about sunset and closing again before midnight; whilst open they diffuse a very pleasing caryophyllaceous fragrance; in the day-time, being closed, they are club-shaped, nodding, and the outer segments alone are perceived. Spathe shorter than tube, outer valve herbaceous, rigid, striated, obliquely truncated, stem-embracing, entirely enclosing the inner valve. Tube upright, recurved, about the length of the segments, greenish. Segments lanceolate-oblong, acute, inner ones all white, outer ones streakedly coloured with brown on their outside. Filaments dependent, semicylindrical; anthers straight, linear, orange-coloured, shorter than stigmas. Stigmas patent, linear, finely channelled, rather shorter than segments, white. Capsule triquetral, columnar, narrow. Seeds very small. Flowers in April. THUNBERG observes its close affinity to *IXIA falcata*, though it does not prevent his making it a *GLADIOLUS*. JACQUIN says the flowers are scentless, which is only true in the day-time. He gave it the specific name of *radiata*, from the edge of the base of the tunic being dentately or what he calls *radiately-lacerate*. We have adopted his name because we found it, but think it the most uncertain and inexpressive he could have given; besides, that this characteristic is often obsolete, or nearly so. Introduction uncertain. Our figure was taken from a specimen afforded us by Mr. COLVILLE, Nurseryman, King's-Road, Chelsea, with whom it flowers in May, propagates slowly, and is still a rare plant. Should be carefully guarded against moisture when out of flower. G.



N^o 574



Edwardsia del. Pencil by Charles S. Gussone. Engraved by J. C. Smith.

GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS (var. β.) ROSE-
COLOURED HAIRY CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *hirsutus*; foliis subcoriaceis pilosis nervosis, corolla geniculato-nutante: tubo recto, limbo campanulato, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis sursum patulis. G.

(2) *Brevifolius*; bulbo jam florifero foliis spathaceis totis vaginantibus, eodem nondum florifero folio varietatum sequentium. G.

GLADIOLUS *brevifolius*. Jacq. ic. var. 2. t. 249. Coll. 4. 156. fragm. p. t. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 213.

GLADIOLUS *tristis* (var. 1.) *aphyllus*, corollis albido-incarnatis quaternis secundis scapo pedali. Thunb. Diff. No. 8. ? *cujus varietates* 2 ♂ & λ *huic suspicor etiam pertinere speciei*. G.

GLADIOLUS *amœnus* ♂ *villosifolius*. Herb. Banks.

(3) *Roseus*; foliis ensiformibus, corolla majuscula: laciniis lanceolato-ovalibus basi unguiculato-attenuatis fauce longioribus. G.

GLADIOLUS *hirsutus*. Jacq. ic. var. 2. t. 250. Coll. 4. p. 161. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 214.

GLADIOLUS *carneus*. Herb. Banks.

GLADIOLUS *roseus*. Bot. Rep. tab. 11. *ejus Recens.* GLADIOLUS *hirsutus*.

(4) *Tenuiflorus*; corolla graciliori laciniarum basibus in faucem cylindricam connatis: laciniis rotundato-ovatis. G.

GLADIOLUS *Merianellus*. Thunb. Diff. n. 11. prod. 7. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 214. *excluso Milleri synonymo*.

ANTHOLYZA *Merianella*. Reich. Sp. Pl. 103. Syst. Veg. 87. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 113. *excluso Milleri synonymo*. Nec vero ANTHOLYZA *Merianella*, Hort. Kew. vel. Curt. Bot. Mag. 441. Vid. retro WATSONIA *aletroides*. No. 533.

Stem

Stem smooth, from eight inches to near four feet high, never branched. Leaves far sheathing, coarsely nerved, pubescent, and generally edged with a filiform cartilaginous border of a purple colour. Spathes smooth. Flowers 2—8. Faux obtusely angular, which characteristic is very conspicuous in the larger varieties; in (γ) the bases of the segments are united and form a cylindrical faux, resembling that of most *WATSONIAS*, which we presume must have been the cause that LINNÆUS (who only saw it in a dried state) deemed it a congener of *WATSONIA* (his *ANTHOLYZA*) *Meriana*. Limb nearly regular but somewhat unequal. Stamens shorter than limb. We have seen many other intermediate varieties, but have, as usual, only enumerated the most striking, and such as many will probably reckon distinct species. *WATSONIA humilis*, a standing synonym to this, is a real *Watsonia*, and a very distinct plant with smooth leaves. The present variety flowers in May, and smells very like the flowers of Hawthorn or May. It scarcely ever blows two years together of the same size or colour, varying from a deep purplish rose colour to a pale pink nearly white. Much of its beauty depends upon skilful cultivation. Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, at Turnham-Green, has an exceeding large variety without the purple edge to the leaves. Is at all times very impatient of moisture. Was most probably introduced among our Nurserymen by the way of Holland; we have seen many specimens of it among the late Cape arrivals. Our figure was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKE's, Kensington, where it flowered in great perfection. G.

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TRICHONEMA CRUCIATUM. CHANNEL-
LEAVED TRICHONEMA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis: valvulis lanceolatis acuminatis integris.
Cor. 6-partita æqualis tubo brevissimo. *Fil.* erecta, pilosa,
brevis. *Stigm.* 3, bipartita. *Sem.* plurima, rotunda. *G.*

OBS. Bulbus conicus basi oblique semitruncatus, radicem descendentem
crassam carnosam demittens. Scapus teres sub florescentia sæpius subterraneus;
jamprimum sub fructificatione e terra proveniens, sursum in ramos binos semi-
teretes, folio longiori stipulatos, bipartitus. *Vid. Bot. Rep. tab. 170. quæ*
species adhucdum florifera scapum jam emisit. Ramus alter sæpe deficit. Genus
CROCO maxime affine. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHONEMA *cruciatum*; foliis subtetraquetris utrinque
tricolatis: costa media elevata latiore,
corollis erectis: laciniis acutis recurvo-
patentibus, antheris stigmata æquantibus. *G.*

IXIA *cruciata*. *Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 290. Coll. Suppl. p. 16.*
Wild. Sp. Pl. 1. 197.

IXIA *Bulbocodium*, var. 7. corollis roseis. *Thunb. Diff. 3.*

IXIA *rosea* β. *Herb. Banks.*

Dr. DRYANDER, by a manuscript note in the Hort. Kew.
of the Bankian library, has most distinctly settled the dif-
ference between the IXIA *rosea* of the Cape (published already
in this work, No. 265, by Mr. CURTIS, under the name of
IXIA *Bulbocodium*) and the real IXIA *Bulbocodium*, an Euro-
pean species. To the first our plant approaches very closely,
but we follow JACQUIN in making it a distinct species, as
we believe it to be; besides some difference in the form of the
leaves and stem, the spathe of this is more membranaceous,
the

the stigmas nearly the length or shorter than the anthers, not longer, as in *rosea*. A transverse section of the leaf of JACQUIN'S specimen, a much stronger plant than ours, affords the cruciate form from which he derives the specific name. We are persuaded that LINNÆUS adopted the name of *rosea* from one of the figures in MILLER'S plates, where three specimens are given, two coloured blue or purple and one pink or rose, though the species is described as light purple in the letter-press and no mention made of the rose-coloured variety. The above inaccurate plate with MILLER'S description, was most probably all that LINNÆUS had for a guide, hence his unsatisfactory description and the confusion it has since produced. JACQUIN is incorrect in describing the corolla as hexapetalous, as it has a short tube; he might with propriety have called it hexapetaloid. Our generic name is from *ἴξις pilus* and *ἵμαξ σίλον*, the filaments being hairy. Its species, already described or figured, are *IXIA Bulbocodium*, Linn. Syst. 83. *IXIA rosea*, Linn. Syst. ed. 13. 75. *IXIA cruciata*, supra. *IXIA chloroleuca*, Jacq. Coll. 4. 180. *IXIA Bulbocodium*, Bot. Rep. 170. *IXIA humilis*, Thunb. Diff. 4. prod. 9. ? *IXIA pudica*, Herb. Banks.— More are known to us, but we shall reserve them for further examination from living specimens. Dr. DRYANDER is persuaded that there are several species even in Europe. The genus seems to be intermediate between *Crocus* and *IXIA*, perhaps the link that joins them; when we have laid a larger portion of this tribe before the public, we shall then attempt to shew the mutual connection of the genera that compose it, with some further observations on them. This species flowers about May. Our drawing was taken from the rich collection at GEORGE HIBBERT'S, Esq. Clapham, who received it by his collector from the Cape; it flowered also this year at Mr. COLVILLE'S, who had it from Holland, under the name of an *Amaryllis*. Found by THUNBERG in various parts round Cape-Town, flowering in our summer months. G.



1870

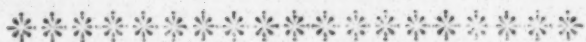


Ed. Edwards del.

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1802

P. Sainsbury sculp.

BABIANA PLICATA. SWEET-SCENTED
BABIANA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha trivalvuloidea, valvula intima bipartita. *Cor.* basi tubulosa, limbus 6-partitus. *Stigm.* 3, recurvo-patentia e canaliculato explicata. *Capsf.* rotunda, torulosa. *Sem.* pauca angulata. *G.*

OBS. *Bulbus* elongato-conicus tunica fibrifera involutus, sæpius alte sulter-raneus. *Folia* plicata, e petiolis erectis submembranaceis linearibus contortis flabellidee explicata, utrinque acuminato-contracta, sæpius pubescentia, nervi compares nullo præcipuo vel medio. *Corolla* tubi longitudine et laciniarum situ mire ludit. *Stamina* nunc adscendentia et parallela nunc erecta et trifariam spectantia. *Capsula* sæpius (semperne?) pubescens. *Ab* IXIA, WATSONIA, ANTHOLYZA, et GLADIOLU, præterquam habitu, *spatha* imprimis discrepat. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *plicata*; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis mollissimis laxè plicatis villosis, limbo bilabiato-patente: laciniis subæqualibus tubo subæquatis alternis subundulatis, genitalibus adscendentibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *plicatus*. *Thunb. Diss.* 24. *prod.* 10. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Burm. prod.* 2. ? *Nec vero* Linn. vel Jacq. *lc. rar.* vel *Coll.*

GLADIOLUS *fragrans*. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* p. 7. *tab.* 14. *Silyrinchium latifolium* floribus patentibus vix difformibus. *Breyn. prod.* 3. p. 22. t. 9. f. 2.

IRIS *africana* versicolor pumila plicatis et hirsutis foliis radice bulbosa. *Pluk. mant.* 424. f. 8. ?

GLADIOLUS *plicatus* (α) flore variegato suaveolente. *Soland. MSS. Banks.*

The species of this natural order having been usually determined from herbariums only, many synonyms have in consequence been heaped under the present head, which belong to what

what are now esteemed distinct species; we have only reserved such as appear to us really to belong to this species, and shall apply the others as we publish the plants for which we conceive they were intended. MILLER's plant, figured in the 155th plate, usually quoted as a synonym to this, is we believe the *GLADIOLUS striatus* of *Hort. Kew.* The whole plant, except the corolla, is pubescent and very tender, from six inches to a foot high. Flowers emit a pleasing caryophyllaceous fragrance. Cultivated, according to the Bankian Herbarium, at Kew-Gardens in 1778. We venture to predict that this genus will turn out one of the most numerous of the whole natural order. For the derivation of the generic name, and an enumeration of such species as are as yet described, revert to *IXIA conica*, No. 339 of this work. From this list *GLADIOLUS crispus* should be excluded. THUNBERG enumerates many varieties from dried specimens, which will nearly all be found to be distinct species. Found by him at the Cape, on the lowest hills beneath the west side of Leuwebild near the shore, near Cape-Town, in Swartland-Rode-Sand, and other spots, in great abundance. Flowers with us in May. Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD's, Kensington. G.





IRIS TRISTIS DULL-COLOURED FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor.* 6-partita: petalis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *tristis*; (imberbis) foliis angusto-lanceolatis nudis glaberrimis, caule ramulis et pedicellis villosis, petalorum laminis oblongis obtusis: alternis duplo angustioribus, filamentis basi connatis. G.

IRIS *tristis*. Thunb. *Diff.* 39. *prod.* 12. Linn. *Suppl.* 97. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 239.

MORÆA *fordeensis*. Jacq. *ic. rar.* 2. t. 225. Coll. *Suppl.* 29.

MORÆA *tricolor*. Bot. Rep. tab. 83. *cjus Recens.* Iris *tristis*.

Root a small round tunicated bulb. Leaves of the same habit as those of IRIS *villosa* of the foregoing number, but much broader and quite smooth. Stem from six inches to a foot high, usually branched, terminated, as is also each branch, by a general bivalved involucre, from which issue in succession two, three, or four flowers, on separate pedicles, with separate one-valved, convolute, membranaceous spathes. We have observed, that in all the Cape species of this family, when only one flower is produced from the general involucre, it is nearly twice the size of those when the usual number is produced. In all the Cape species of FERRARIA and IRIS, as yet known to us, the flower, after the parts of fructification have completed their operations, forms itself into a kind of ball, the segments rolling inwards previous to its final decay; whereas, in MORÆA and ARISTEA, the genera nearest to this, the flowers commence their decay by twisting the segments spirally into a kind of column. Our species was found at the Cape, by THUNBERG, below the Duyvelsberg near the town. It seeds freely, and produces plenty of offsets. The drawing was taken

taken from a plant that flowered in May, at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington, and was most probably introduced amongst us by the way of Holland; Mr. HIBBERT's specimen, figured in the Botanist's Repository, came immediately from the Cape.

While "*laciniis alternis reflexis*" remains a part of the essential character of IRIS, nearly all the Cape species ought in strictness to be excluded, and this we imagine has been the cause that some of them have been transferred to *Moræa*, with which they agree, in having "*petala tria interiora patentia, angustiora,*" but differ, according to us, from true MORÆAS, in having petal-shaped stigmas and upright claws or bases to their segments or petals. If therefore these are to be retained under IRIS, the essential character must be altered; but it appears to us more convenient that they should be formed into another genus, distinguished from IRIS in not having the claws or bases of the segments united into a tube, but in having them nearly upright and parted. G.



N^o 578



GLADIOLUS RECURVUS. VIOLET-SCENTED
CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *recurvus*; foliis linearibus, planis: nervo utrinque prominente, corolla campanulato-ringente lateraliter compressula: laciniis extimis lanceolatis recurvis: lateralibus infimis subcuneatis. G.

GLADIOLUS *recurvus*. Linn. Mant. 28. Reich. 1. 101. Syst. Vegetab. Murr. 86. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 110. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 208. Nec vero THUNB. aut LINN. fil.

GLADIOLUS *carinatus*. Hort. Kew. 1. 64. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 7. 111. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 211.

GLADIOLUS *punctatus*. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 247. Coll. 4. p. 160.

GLADIOLUS *tristis*. (var. γ .) *punctatus* odor. Thunb. Diff. de Glad. 12.

GLADIOLUS foliis linearibus fulcatis, floribus uno versu dispositis tubo floris longiore. Mill. ic. 157. t. 235. fig. 2.

GLADIOLUS *alatus*. Schneev. & Geuns. tab. 12. Ust. ann. Bot. St. 6. p. 98.

GLADIOLUS *odorus*. Salisb. prod. Hort. 40.

GLADIOLUS *ringens*. Bot. Rep. tab. 27. iterum tab. 227. ejus Recens. GLADIOLUS *carinatus*.

Root-sheath glossy like porcelane, colour a white ground beautifully mottled with purplish brown. Leaves 3, outer one nearly the height of the stem, inner far sheathing, upper cauline and spathaceous. Sometimes the leaves are scarcely half the length of the stem, as in JACQUIN'S figure. Stem 1—3 feet high, slender, upright. Flowers 2—5, produced about April, smelling very powerfully like violets or orris-root. Spathes

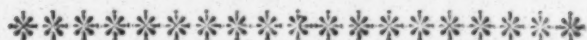
Spathes about half the length of the corolla, much longer than tube. Upper segment broadest, elliptic, recurved, lower ones subunguiculate. On the first and second day of its expansion, the upper parts of the segments, if closely observed, will be found to have a yellow ground, so thickly beset with minute blue dots, as to give the appearance of a uniform blue, of which colour they really at last become. Stigmas longer than the anthers. It approaches very near to *GLADIOLUS gracilis* in corolla, but differs essentially in the leaf, as may be seen by their specific characters; this last is also scentless, and wants the mottled root-sheath. The plant in the Herbarium of the younger LINNÆUS, and described in the Dissertation of THUNBERG, under the name of *GLADIOLUS recurvus*, is the *IXIA radiata* of this number; how it came to be made a synonym to so very distinct a subject as this we cannot account. We suspect, however, that the real *GLADIOLUS recurvus*, as well as the *GLADIOLUS undulatus* of LINNÆUS, has never been known to any author that we have consulted, if we may judge from the synonyms and the different names it has repeatedly received. Both species are interesting, as being of the very few of this family described by LINNÆUS himself; and notwithstanding the reasons adduced in No. 538 for continuing it to JACQUIN's plant, we now regret that we did not preserve his name of *undulatus* for the plant to which he had given it, which will appear in our next number. Raised by MILLER from Cape seeds; flowered in the Chelsea garden before the year 1760. Introduced into Kew garden by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, where it received the name of *carinatus*, from the appearance of the midrib of its leaves. MILLER's figure is, we believe, erroneous in representing it as branched, which, we are almost certain, it never is; very probably two close-growing plants afforded that appearance to the draughtsman. His description is correct and full. THUNBERG mentions a variety with corollas of a pinkish or flesh-coloured hue. It is the most fragrant of the genus; somewhat impatient of moisture when out of flower; never fails to bloom when the bulb is of a proper age. There is no specimen of this or *undulatus* in the Herbarium of the elder LINNÆUS. Our drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington, with whom it generally flowers in April and May. G.



N^o 579



PELARGONIUM PINNATUM. PINNATED
CRANE'S-BILL.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitis: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Filam.* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fruet.* 5-coccus, rostratus: *rostra* spiralia introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *pinnatum*; acaule, umbella subcomposita, foliis pinnatis: foliolis subrotundo-ovatis indivisis utrinque hirsutis. *L'Herit. No. 14. Ait. Hort. Kew. 2. 417. L'Herit. Geranial. t. 8.*

GERANIUM *pinnatum*. *Sp. Pl. ed. 1. p. 677.*

GERANIUM *prolificum* (γ.) *pinnatum*. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. p. 950.*

GERANIUM *astragalifolium*. *Cavan. Diff. 4. p. 257. n. 377. t. 104. f. 2. a Commelini prælud. mutuata. Jacq. ic. v. 2. t. 93.*

GERANIUM *africanum astragalifolio*. *Commel. præl. 53. t. 3.*

Root tuberous. Leaves radical, from six inches to a foot and half in length, pinnated, hairy, hairs of a silvery hue, covering the mid-rib and both sides of the leaf; leaflets varying extremely in form and manner of growth, numerous irregularly alternate, ovate, and obtuse, or ovate-lanceolate, mostly standing on footstalks, sometimes sessile, the terminating one usually largest; sometimes from the base of one of the leaflets springs a small leaf, and sometimes they grow as it were four together; indeed it is impossible to describe all their variations. Flowering stem 6—12 inches and taller, round, hairy, a little thickened just

just below the umbel, usually throwing out two other flowering branches from the same part of the stem. Flowers 10—15 in an umbel. Involucrum consisting of as many leaves as there are flowers, one being situated at the base of each peduncle, about one-third of an inch long, subulate, hairy. Peduncles nearly an inch and half long. Calyx consisting of five lanceolate segments nearly equal, four of them usually reflexed, hairy. Petals buff-coloured, narrow, somewhat undulated, dilating gradually from the base towards the apex; the two uppermost somewhat the longest and largest, and very prettily streaked with crimson. Five fertile stamens. Anthers inclining to orange. Stigmas crimson.

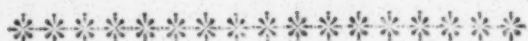
We have followed the Hortus Kewensis in considering the *pinnatum* of LINNÆUS and *astragalifolium* of JACQUIN as the same species. There are, however, remarkable varieties, and future observations may perhaps separate some of them into distinct species.

Our figure was taken from a plant, which flowered in December 1798, in the Marquis of BLANDFORD'S collection, at White-Knights, near Reading, and was raised there from Cape seeds, sent by Lord MACARTNEY. Introduced to the Kew garden, by Mr. MASSON, ten years before. It is of the tenderer kind, and, like other tuberous rooted species, is impatient of water, and not easily propagated, except by seeds, which it rarely or never produces with us. In strong plants the bulb will however branch out at top into two, three, or more distinct heads; by dividing these with caution, so that each part shall have some fibres to it, and not giving them too much water when planted, Mr. DOWDALL, at that time Gardener to the Marquis, told Mr. CURTIS, that this rare species might be increased.





ERICA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS HEATH.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

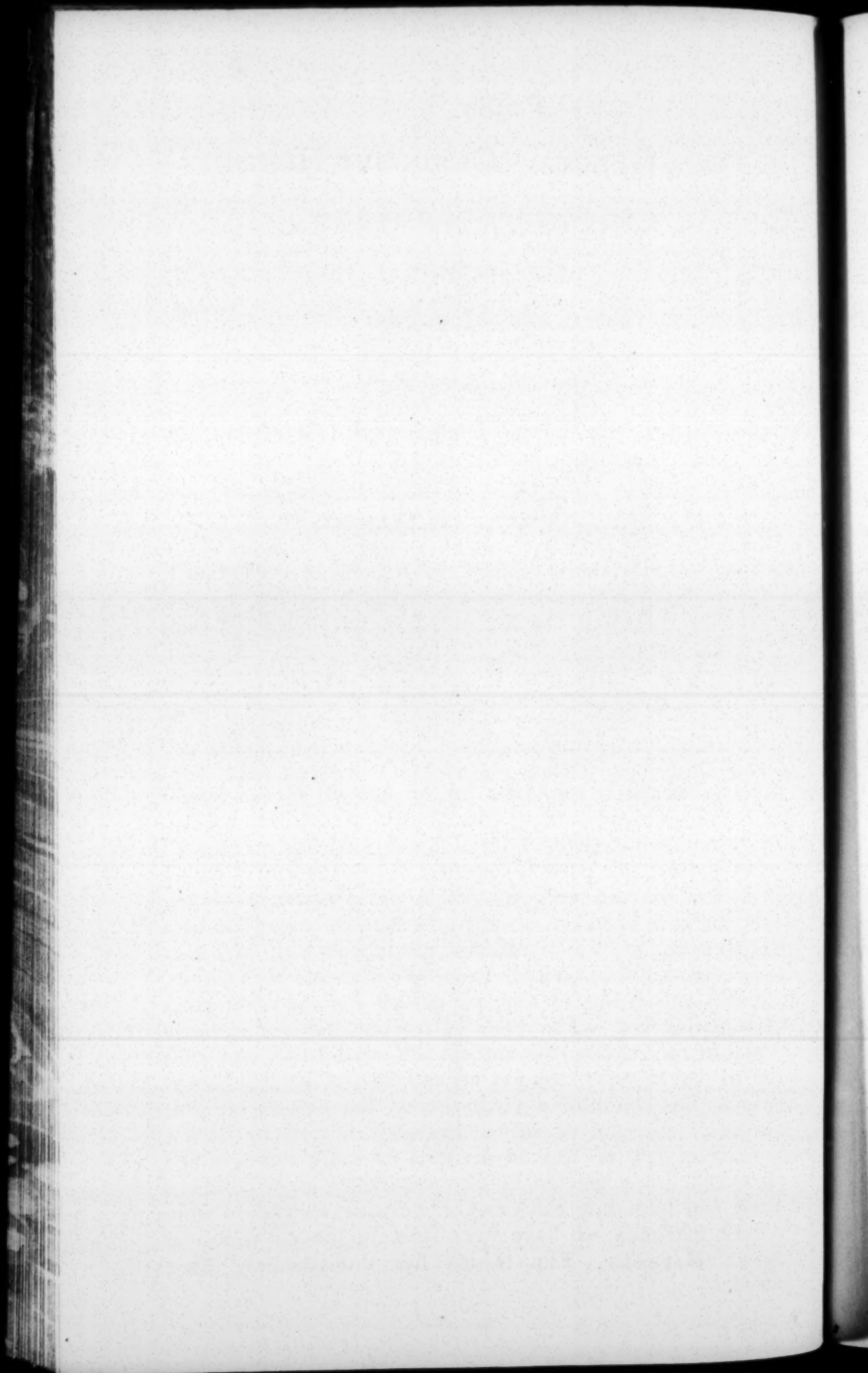
Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *glauca*; antheris cristatis, foliis ternis acerosis glaucis, pedunculis terminalibus aggregatis bracteatis nutantibus, calycibus simplicibus patentibus corollas ovatas acutas subæquantibus.

ERICA *glauca*. *And. Eric. n.* 47. *Salisb. in Act. Soc. Linn. v.* 6. *p.* 352.

This makes a very handsome shrub, growing to the height of three feet or more; but as it will not flower till it has acquired a considerable size, and is of slow growth and propagated from seeds only, few persons have had an opportunity of seeing it in flower; on this account, perhaps, the bractæ, calyces, and corolla have been erroneously described as being all of a livid-purple colour, which corresponds indeed with Mr. ANDREWS's figure above quoted, but does not accord with nature, the corolla only being of a purple colour and the other parts of a brick-dust red. The parts of fructification are entirely enclosed in the corolla, the anthers are what LINNÆUS calls cristated, that is, each lobe has an appendix at its base, compared to the comb of a cock, being flat and serrated at the edges. Appears to us to approach nearest to ERICA *baccans*, No. 358 of this work; but is easily distinguished from every other species by the remarkable large coloured bractæ and spreading calyx. Our drawing was taken from the finest specimen we have ever seen, in the collection of GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. which has unfortunately since perished.







S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1862. P. 5.

TRITONIA SQUALIDA. SWEET-SCENTED
TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis scariosa. *Corollæ* faux turbinata: limbus sex-partitus: laciniae unguiculatae. *Stam.* inclinata (*nunquam erecta*) filamenta curva. *Stigm.* 3, recurvo-patentia. *Caps.* ovato-rotunda. *Sem.* numerosa, globosa. *G.*

OBS. Bulbus involutus tunica reticulata, maculis sæpius majusculis. Folia glaberrima, iridioidea. *Spatha* integra vel apice denticulata et fuscescens. Flores majusculi plures. *Corollæ* limbus regularis vel bilabiatus et subirregularis vel etiam resupinato-bilabiatus: laciniae sæpius æquales vel unica fere duplo major vel tres interiores sed rarius minores, modo unica modo tres alternæ ad basin gibbæ, modo cunctæ conformes. *Stamina* in bilabiatis adscendentia, in regularibus assurgentia, vel etiam adscendentia et assurgentia in diversis floribus ejusdem plantæ. *Filam.* semper curva. A *Sparaxide* discrepat *spatha* haud partito-lacera, axillis foliorum non bulbiferis; a *Gladiolo* feminibus non alatis. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *squalida*; foliis laxioribus extimis obtusiusculis, limbo æquali: lacinia unica basi urceolato-gibba: unguibus margine hyalinis: laminis rotundatis, stigmatibus stamina superantibus. *G.*

IXIA *squalida*. var. (æ) *Hort. Kew.* 461. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 2. 109. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 206.

IXIA *lancea*. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 21. ? *Prod.* 10. ? *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 85. ? *Syst. Nat. Gmel.* 110. ? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 206. ? Nec Jacquini.

IXIÆ *crocatæ* var. *Burm. Prod. Fl. cap.* 1. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 35.

IXIA *similis*. *Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 38. n. 28.

The present species, although too closely allied to TRITONIA (*Ixia*) *crocata*, No. 184, differs in having outer leaves

leaves rather more blunt and falcate, corolla smaller and less patent, veins more prominent, laminas narrower, more rounded, often retuse and incurved, claws less hyaline; besides in smelling very sweet, whereas *crocata* is perfectly scentless. In the Hort. Kew. the TRITONIA (*Gladiolus*) *lineata*, Bot. Mag. No. 487, is made a variety of this; but upon what foundation we know not, as besides the numerous differences above ground the habits of the bulbs are very distinct; in TRITONIA *lineata*, though it becomes effete, the bulb does not entirely perish till the second year after flowering, while in our plant it completely disappears before the seed is ripe. DE LA ROCHE, in his *Descr. nov. plant. n. 13. p. 24.* in a note on TRITONIA *crocata*, his IXIA *iridifolia*, declares himself at a loss whether to allot it to IXIA or GLADIOLUS, notices the declined position of the parts of fructification and the curvature of the stamens, which he describes by the word *sigmoidea* (sigmalike). We have founded the genus on the following described species, viz. IXIA *crocata*, Linn. Bot. Mag. No. 184. IXIA *fenesstrata*, Jacq. IXIA *miniata*, Jacq. IXIA *squalida*, Hort. Kew. IXIA *densa*, Hort. Kew. GLADIOLUS *lineatus*, Salisb. (Bot. Mag. No. 487. IXIA *squalida* β . Hort. Kew.) GLADIOLUS *securiger*, Hort. Kew. Bot. Mag. No. 383. GLADIOLUS *flavus*, Hort. Kew. GLADIOLUS *refractus*? Jacq. Name derived from *Triton*, in the signification of a vane or weathercock, in allusion to the variable direction in the stamens of the different species. We have not adopted THUNBERG's trivial name of *lancea*, for although, taking circumstances together, we have little doubt but this is his plant, yet the description is far too vague to apply with certainty to any species. Flowers in May. Introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774. Our figure was drawn at the nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington. G.





Sed Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Sc. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1802. F. Sonfom sculp.

GLADIOLUS CUSPIDATUS. TALL CORN FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

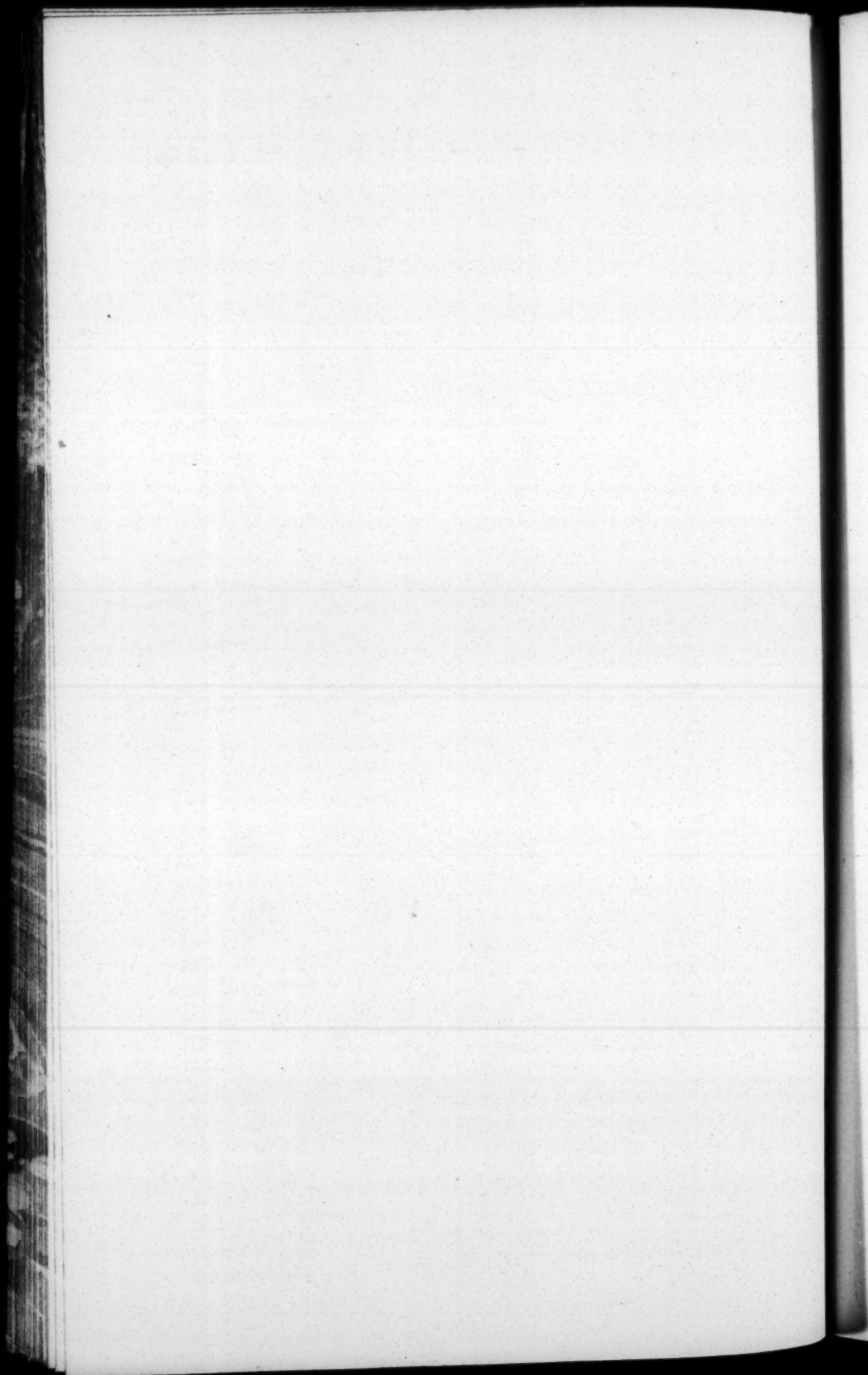
GLADIOLUS *cuspidatus*; corolla semiringenter-infundibuliformi; tubo filiformi spatha limbove duplo longiore, laciniis longe attenuatis recurvis undulatis; infimis duplo angustioribus. G.

GLADIOLUS *cuspidatus*. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 257. Coll. Suppl. 17. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 210. Bot. Rep. tab. 219.

GLADIOLUS *undulatus*. Linn. Mant. 27. Syst. Veg. Murr. 86. Reich. 1. 101. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. 59. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 110. excluso synonymo.

GLADIOLUS *tristis*. var. (?) *hastatus*, corollis albo incarnatis macula hastata. Thunb. Diff. de Glad. 13.?

Leaves ensiform, generally shorter than the stem, and narrow in proportion to their height. Stem 2—3 feet high, erect, round. Tube filiform, straight, nearly twice the length of the spathe, above which it is gradually enlarged into a faux; segments lanceolate, far-attenuate, much shorter than tube, and generally waved, upper ones broadest, uppermost nearly straight, recurved at the end. Flowers vary much in colour and in the form of the mark on the lower segments, which is sometimes obsolete as well as the undulation. Our reasons for not having restored LINNÆUS's specific name of *undulatus* to this species may be seen No. 538 of this work, though we now wish we had retained the trivial name of *angustus*, given by THUNBERG for that, and LINNÆUS's for this.—The latter, in his *Mantissa*, fixes upon this species as the link that unites *Gladiolus* and *Ixia*, which he would hardly have done had he seen the numerous species that have been since discovered, many of which seem to approach much nearer to *Ixia*. This magnificent species is a native of the Cape, flowers in May and June. Our drawing was taken from the collection of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, at Kensington. Its time of introduction uncertain; but since the publication of *Hort. Kew.* G.





Nº 583



BABIANA VILLOSA. CRIMSON BABIANA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 576.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *villosa*; spatha tubo subæquata, corolla regulari: laciniis oblongis obtusis, stigmatibus linearibus antheras crassas majusculas subæquantibus. G.

IXIA *villosa*. Hort. Kew. 1. 58.

IXIA *punicea*. Jacq. ic. var. 2. t. 287. Coll. Suppl. 12. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 198.

IXIA *flabelliformis*. Salisb. Prod. Hort. 37. n. 23.

GLADIOLI *plicati*. var. *purpurea*. Thunb. Diff. n. 24.

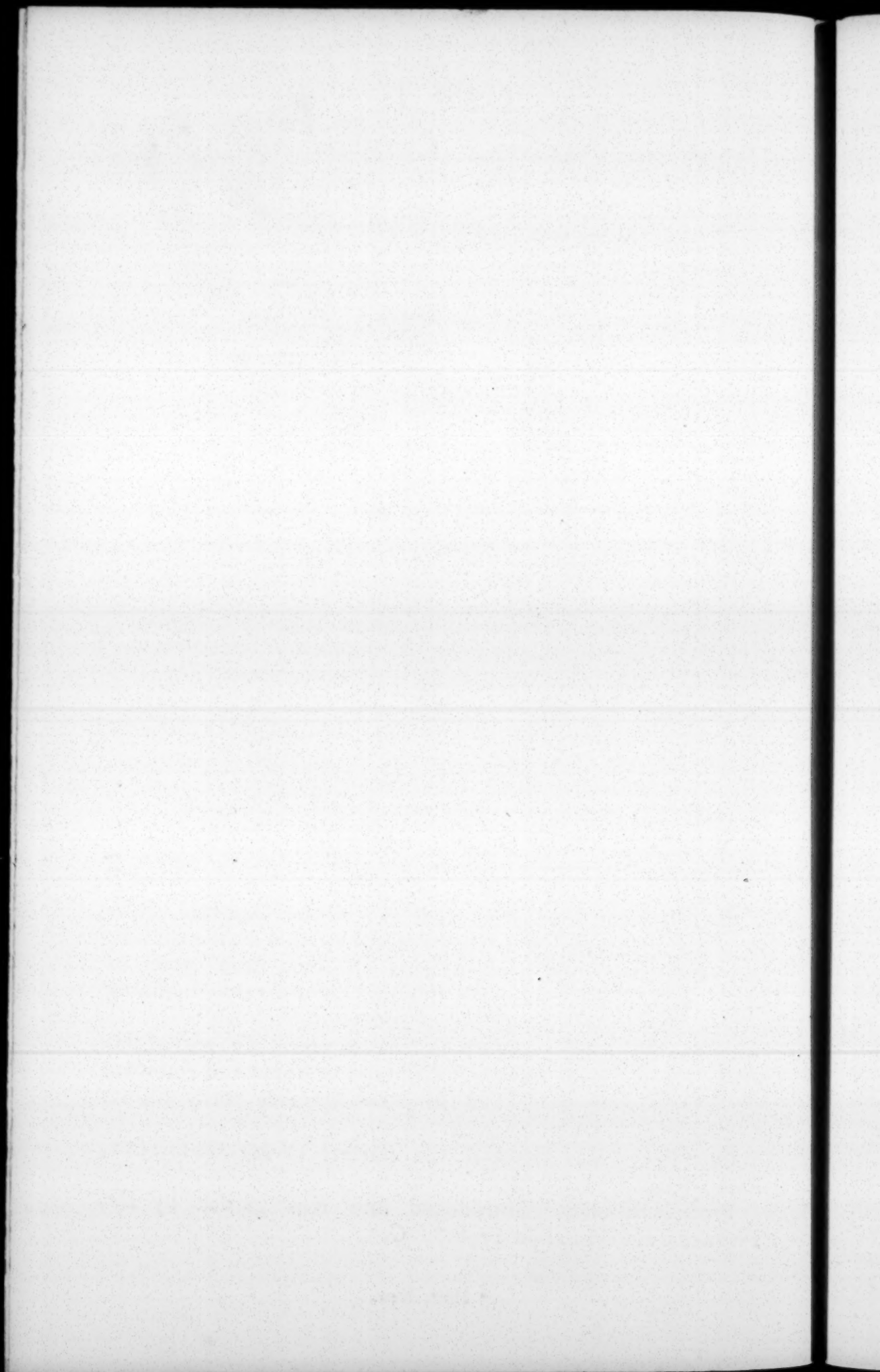
Stem declined. Flowers scentless. Outer segments of the corolla are traversed by a hairy subcarinate line on the outside, and terminated by a small mucro. Anthers deep violet or black, at first surrounding the stigmas, but ultimately inclining to a parallel front, though not ascendent.

Differs from BABIANA (IXIA) *rubro-cyanea*, No. 410 of this work, chiefly in not having the stigmas so broad and rounded, nor so markedly curled and fringed.—Are they really distinct species?

Our figure was taken at the nursery of Mr. COLVILLE, King's-Road.

Flowers in May. Introduced into Kew garden by Dr. PATRICK RUSSELL, in 1778.* G.

* Hort. Kew.







IXIA EXCISA. DWARF IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 566.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *excisa*; rachi dichotomoideo-flexuosa, spatha herbacea naviculari glaberrima; floribus remotiusculis erectissimis: limbo rotato-patente; stigmatibus revolutis fimbriato-pilosis antheras supereminentibus. G.

IXIA *excisa*. Thunb. *Diff. n. 24. tab. 1. fig. 4. Prod. 10. Linn. Suppl. 92* quoad varietatem secundam, prior enim Gladiolum (nobis Lapeyroussiam) *juncum* spectat. *Syst. Veg. Murr. 85. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 110. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 207.*

IXIA *ovata*, foliis radicalibus binis ovatis connatis, scapo in summitate inflexo. *Planta sesquipalmaris, foliolo ad scapi divisuram oblongo, qui a flore ad florem inflectitur et instar dichotomiæ adparet; flores in summitate albi et violacei. Burm. Fl. cap. Prod.*

Bulb round, smaller than a pea, tunic brown, hard, base obliquely semitruncate. Radical leaves two, three times shorter than the stem, narrow-ovate, sub-coriaceous, distich, sub-falcate, very smooth, rather shining, with a slight excision towards the base, and the middle nerve nearly obsolete. Stem stiff, round, flexuose, 2—4 inches long, generally with a cauline leaf. The spike has the appearance of a dichotomous inflorescence, owing to the rachis being strongly flexuose and the flowers rising straight from the angle of the bends or knees, seem as if each terminated a distinct peduncle. Spatha shorter than the tube, outer valve very smooth, conduplicate, keeled, slightly bifid. Flowers 4—6, large in proportion to the bulb. Tube strict, thickish, fleshy, obsoletely triquetral,

triquetral, longer than the segments, which are oblong, oval, slightly pointed, somewhat concave, nearly equal, white on the inside, with a twin cinnamon-coloured stain at the base, on the outside streaked with the same coloured veins, the three outermost most so. Filaments erect, longer than the anthers, distinct or somewhat remote but not patent, forming a kind of open-work column; anthers sagittate, upright, short, brown. Style as long or longer than the stamens; stigmas revolute, hanging over the anthers, from complicate explanate, pubescently fringed, lucid. Expands about eight o'clock in the morning, and continues open as long as the sun shines upon it. Quite scentless. The younger LINNÆUS seems to have confounded a variety of GLADIOLUS (our LAPEYROUSIA) *junceus* with it, as the latter variety only of the plant he describes applies to our species.—Spathe and corolla bear a strong *prima facie* resemblance to *IXIA falcata*. Found by THUNBERG on the hills round Cape-Town; his figure is characteristic.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. Clapham (by whom it was introduced) where alone, we believe, it is to be found in this country.

Our specimen agrees in size with the many dried spontaneous ones we have seen, and does not appear to have been the least altered by cultivation. Propagates by offsets with the usual facility of its congeners, by which they will all soon become very common, especially as they are of such easy culture.

Flowers in April and May. G.



Nº 585



Del Edmundo del Pub. by T. Cuello

St. Louis, Missouri, Sep. 1, 1862. E. S. Langman del.

STAPELIA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED
STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nect.* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *grandiflora*; ramis quadrangularibus clavatis: angulis dentatatis: dentibus remotis incurvatis, corolla magna plana quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis acutis margine ciliatis. *Maffon. Stap. p. 13. n. 11. t. 11.*

STAPELIA *grandiflora*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 1278.*

This STAPELIA has the largest flowers of any of the whole genus, the corolla measuring, when fully expanded, in the specimen from which our drawing was taken, six inches in diameter, and is equally offensive to the smell as any of its congeners. More nearly allied to STAPELIA *hirsuta* than to any other; but besides a considerable difference in the branches, is distinguished by segments more acute and covered with hairs to a greater extent; not only the centre of the flower, as in *hirsuta*, but more than half the segments, being thickly clothed with a felt of fine soft silky hairs of a reddish purple colour. The tips of the flower are of a very black purple colour and naked, except the fringe on the edge, which also surrounds the rest of the flower,

flower, and consists of very long white silky hairs, growing from a narrow margin in one rank, but alternately reclining in different directions, chiefly distichwise; whereas in *hirsuta*, the ciliæ grow on a broader margin, constituting a thicker but much shorter fringe. The parts of fructification, which vary so much in the different species, though sufficiently different in form to mark a distinct species, are very similar to those of *hirsuta*, well figured and described by JACQUIN in his *Miscellanea Austriaca*, tom. 1. p. 28. tab. 3. We are however by no means convinced that the *APOCINEÆ* Juss. to which order *Stapelia* belongs, should be referred to the class decandria, but consider them rather as having five two-lobed anthers, with the lobes distinct; we would therefore retain them in the class pentandria for just the same reason that Prof. SWARTZ has considered the *Orchideæ* to be really monandrous, though arranged by LINNÆUS as diandrous.

Culture the same as for the rest of the genus, see No. 536. It does not flower so readily as many of the others, the buds being very apt to die off, even when far advanced.

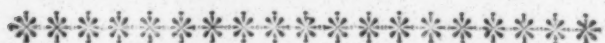
Found by MASSON at the Cape of Good Hope, near Sondags Rivier.

Our drawing was taken in December, from a specimen communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, who has a large collection of *Stapeliæ*.





GLADIOLUS ALATUS. WING-FLOWERED
CORNFLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *alatus*; foliis rigidis dense striatulis, spathis sub-
ventricosis decurrentibus, corollæ lacinia su-
prema cuneato-lanceolata plana erecto-recurva:
lateralibus latissimis ovato-rhombeis: infima
spatulato-rhombea. G.

GLADIOLUS *alatus*. Sp. Pl. 53. Amæn. Acad. 6. Afr. 2.
(excluso synonymo Pluken.) Thunb. Diff. n. 15.
var. 3. Nec GLADIOLUS *alatus* Hort. Kew.
aut Jacq. ic. rar. vel coll.

GLADIOLUS flore singulari miniato, inferioribus laciniis
luteo-viridibus. Breyn. Prod. p. 25. t. 12. f. 2.
Seb. Thes. 1. t. 7. f. 3.

GLADIOLUS. Herb. Gronov. apud Herb. Banks.

GLADIOLUS *galeatus*. Burm. Prod. cap. 2. ?

GLADIOLUS *alatus*. Bot. Rep. tab. 8. ejusque Recens. No. 14.

Bulb round, compressed. Leaves 3—4, ensiform-linear,
stiff, somewhat coriaceous, outermost one bluntish, nearly
equal with the scape, twice the length of the others, all
without a chief or middle nerve, streaked with close pa-
rallel fine furrows. Stem 6—8 inches high, upright, flexuose,
semiancypital. Spathe much longer than tube, exterior
valve ventricosely-concave, somewhat keeled, stem-embracing,
decurrent, the margins of which projecting somewhat beyond
the stem give it something the appearance of being winged.
Flowers 5—10, divaricately ringent, patent. Tube short,
turbinate,

turbinate, segments equal in length, uppermost one twice narrower than its lateral ones, lower ones narrower, far-attenuate downwards or clawed. Parts of fructification nearly of one length, arched-ascending. Filaments flattened. Flowers smell like sweet-briar. Being the *GLADIOLUS alatus* of *Sp. Pl.* and *Amæn. Acad.* we have retained the specific name, though not the plant of *Hort. Kew.* or *Jacquin*, for which we intend the name of *viperatus*, that being the "*Sisyrinchium viperatum*" of *PLUKENET*, and mottled in the manner and something the colour of a viper's head; of this we have never yet been able to obtain a live specimen, but have seen a beautiful drawing of it by Mr. *BAUER*, in the *Bankian* library, from a plant that flowered in the *Kew* garden some years ago; as likewise many dried specimens*. *THUNBERG* has united under the *GLADIOLUS alatus* three very distinct species, viz. 1st. *GLADIOLUS galeatus*, *Jacq.* 2dly. *GLADIOLUS alatus*, *Hort. Kew.* and *Jacq.* our *viperatus*. 3dly, The present plant; which three species, together with *GLADIOLUS permeabilis*, *De La Roche*; *GLADIOLUS namaquensis*, *Bot. Rep. t. 122*, and *GLADIOLUS viridis*, *Hort. Kew. add.* form a very singular and distinct section in this genus, agreeing in having the parts of fructification very much arched, the upper lateral segments of a more or less rhomboidal form, very patent, and broad; and, though they differ materially in other points, have a striking resemblance in the form of their corollas.

Our figure was taken at Mr. *COLVILLE*'s Nursery, in the King's-Road, Chelsea (with whom it blossoms in May) from a specimen, the flowers of which were unusually luxuriant.

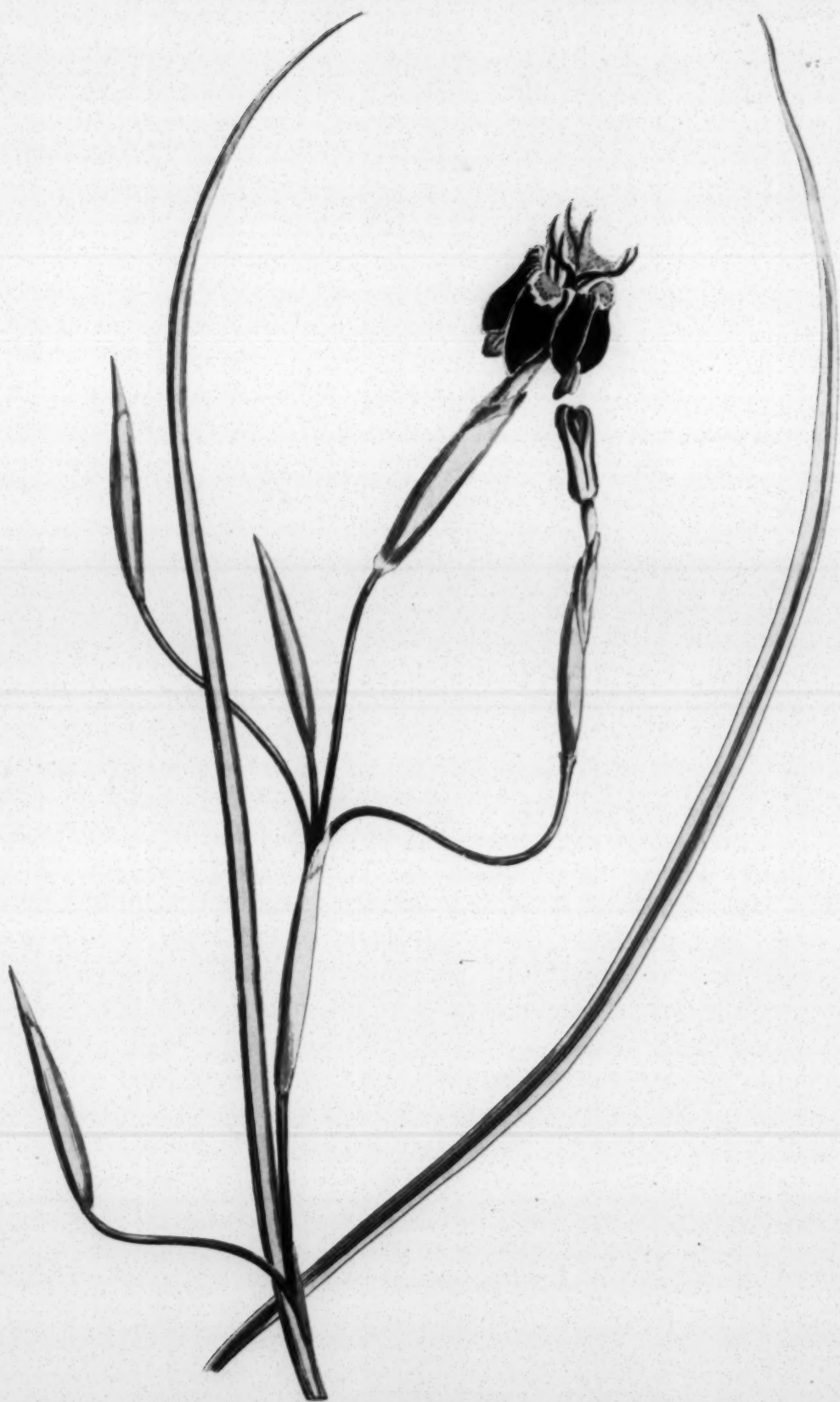
Found by *THUNBERG* in many spots at the Cape of Good Hope, where it seems to be very common. It is among the most beautiful of the tribe; and, though not uncommon in different collections, is seldom seen in flower, the reason perhaps of its not appearing in *Hort. Kew.* for there is scarcely an arrival of Cape bulbs that does not contain some of the roots. Propagates very easily by seed and offsets. We have not yet learnt the mode of insuring its flowering, but apprehend it requires rather more heat than many of the genus.

We presume the specific name was suggested by the extended wing-like appearance of the upper lateral segments of the corolla; scarcely from the somewhat winged appearance of the stem? *G.*

* Since this was written, we are happy to learn from a figure in the Botanist's Repository for last month (see *GLADIOLUS orchidiflorus*, pl. 241) that the country is still in possession of this rare plant through the collection of *GEORGE HIBBERT*, Esq. where it flowered in March last.



N^o 587



S. Edwards del

Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1802

J. Sauter sculp

IRIS VISCARIA. BIRD-LIMED FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: petalis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

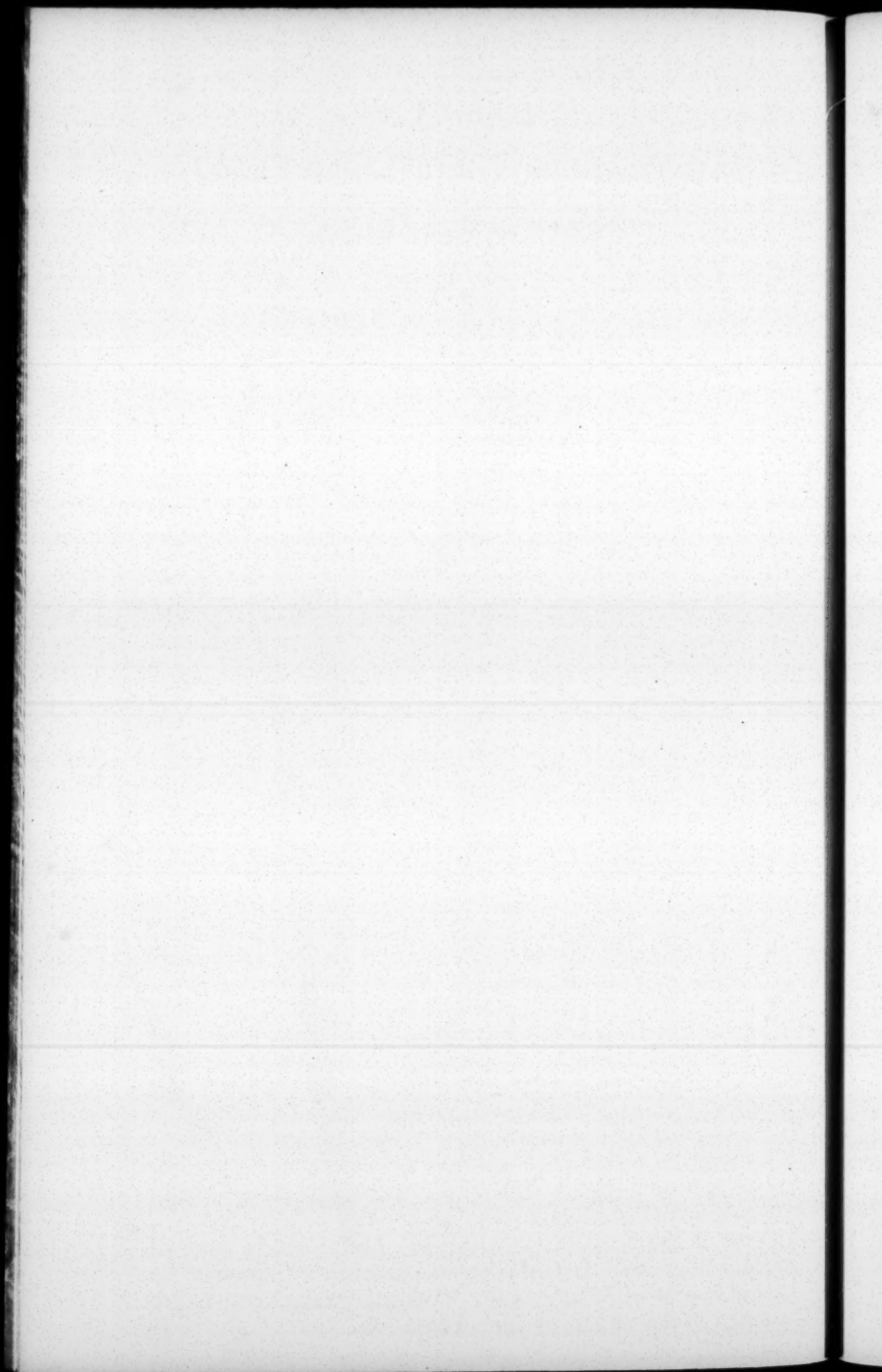
IRIS *viscaria* (imberbis) foliis linearibus rectiusculis caule terete rigido viscoso subcandelabri formiter polytachio, corollæ laciniis retroflexis ovato-oblongis acutulis, fligmatibus ferratis. G.

IRIS *viscaria*; imberbis, foliis linearibus planis, scapo viscoso. *Thunb. Diff.* 41. *Prod.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 1. p.* 239.

IRIS *viscaria*; corollis imberbibus foliis linearibus planis, petalis patentibus caule viscoso. *Linn. Suppl.* 98.

Root bulbous. Stem about a foot high, wiry, smeared with a coat of yellowish brown gluten of a very tenacious quality, ensnaring all smaller insects that happen to touch it; culmaceous, each joint embraced by an involucre, from which issue 3—4 simple branches arranged in the manner of those of a chandelier, similar to the stem and smeared with the same viscid exudation, of which no other part of the plant possesses the smallest particle. Leaves longer than the stem, striated on the outside. Stigmas campanulately arranged, inner lips divaricately bifid. Closely allied to IRIS *bituminosa*, but easily distinguished from it by not having the root-leaf spirally rolled; is also a much smaller plant.

Found at the Cape, by THUNBERG, in the sandy spots of Saldanha-Bay, near Losper's-Farm. Introduced amongst us by EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. Vauxhall, where our figure was taken in the month of June 1801. G.







LACHENALIA QUADRICOLOR. FOUR- COLOURED LACHENALIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: *Petala* 3-exteriora difformia. *Caps.* 3-alata: *loculamenta* polysperma. *Sem.* globosa receptaculo affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *quadricolor*; foliis binis lineari lanceolatis canaliculatis sursum explanatis, floribus distantibus pedunculatis pendulis: petalis exterioribus dimidio brevioribus.

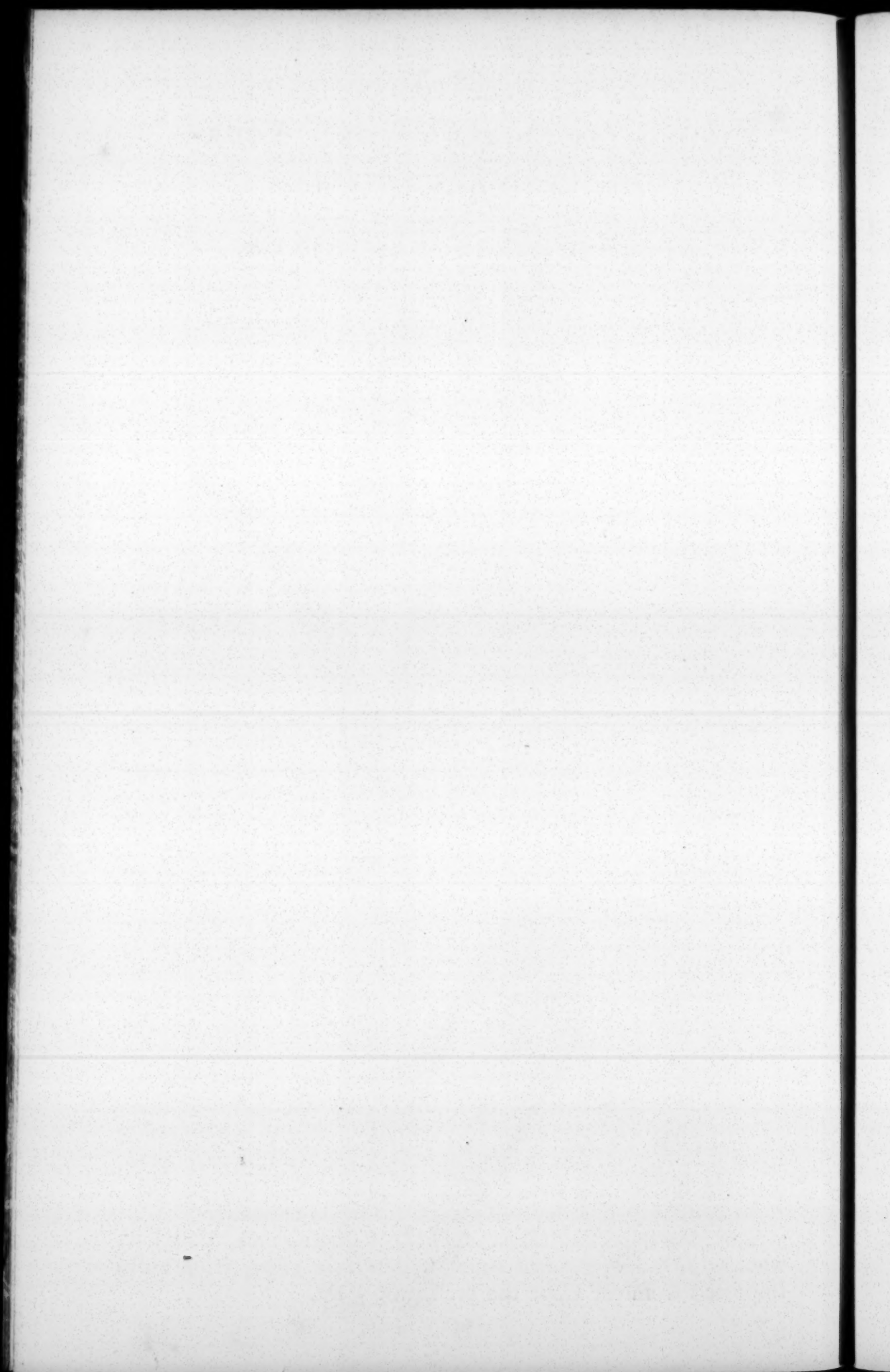
LACHENALIA *quadricolor*. *Jacq. Icon. rar. 2. t. 388. Andr. Bot. Rep. Pl. 148.*

LACHENALIA *pendula* β. *Willd. Sp. Pl. tom. 1. p. 181.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this to be a very distinct species from *LACHENALIA pendula*, of which WILLDENOW considers it only a variety. It appears indeed to us to have greater affinity with *LACHENALIA tricolor*, though sufficiently different from that also. The flowers chiefly differ from those of *pendula*, in having longer peduncles, the outer petals much shorter, and the inner more spreading at the mouth; they are also more distant, growing alternately on the scape, which is weaker. The leaves are much longer, narrower, and more channelled, one of them longer than the other, and, as JACQUIN remarks, erect at first, but reclined from above the middle; they come out from the bulb fistular and split open as they advance, and those of the young offsets not opening at all, have very much the appearance of a different plant growing in the same pot.

In brilliancy of colours it far excels all its congeners.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, where it flowered the first time in February 1801, from bulbs imported from the Cape the preceding year.







IXIA ARISTATA. SALVER-FLOWERED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 549.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *aristata*; spica subthyrsiformi, spatha tubo 3—4plo breviori aristato-dentata, laciniis rotato-complanatis oblongis longitudine tubi, flaminibus erectis pistillo subæqualibus. G.

IXIA *aristata*. Thunb. Diff. n. 15. prod. 9. Syst. Veg. Murr. 85. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 109. Nec vero Hort. Kew. aut Willd. Sp. Pl.

IXIA *patens*. Herb. Banks. quoad specimen spontaneum capense.

Leaves four, ensiform, nerved, acuminate, with a filiform cartilaginous margin: midrib prominent, inner leaf sheathing the stem nearly its whole length. Stem from a foot to two feet high, strict, round, somewhat compressed downwards, simple, or with two or three short patent branches. Spike somewhat scattered, with from five to nine flowers. Nearly allied to IXIA *patens* and *flexuosa*, but a far more robust plant; segments quite flat, rotate, and blunter; spathe more dentate, less membranous, and the parts of fructification more erect and collected. Scentless. Flowers in May. The specific name was undoubtedly suggested to THUNBERG by the spathes, which however he describes as "*aristato-dentatæ*;" and we guess that the inappropriate application of the word "*aristata*" was in some measure the cause of the mistake in Hort. Kew. where SPARAXIS *grandiflora* (IXIA *grandiflora*, Bot. Mag. No. 541, and IXIA *bulbifera*, var. *purpurea*, Thunb.) is taken for

for the present species. When a weakly plant, it bears a strong *prima facie* resemblance to *IXIA capillaris*, var. γ . but differs in the spathe and tube.

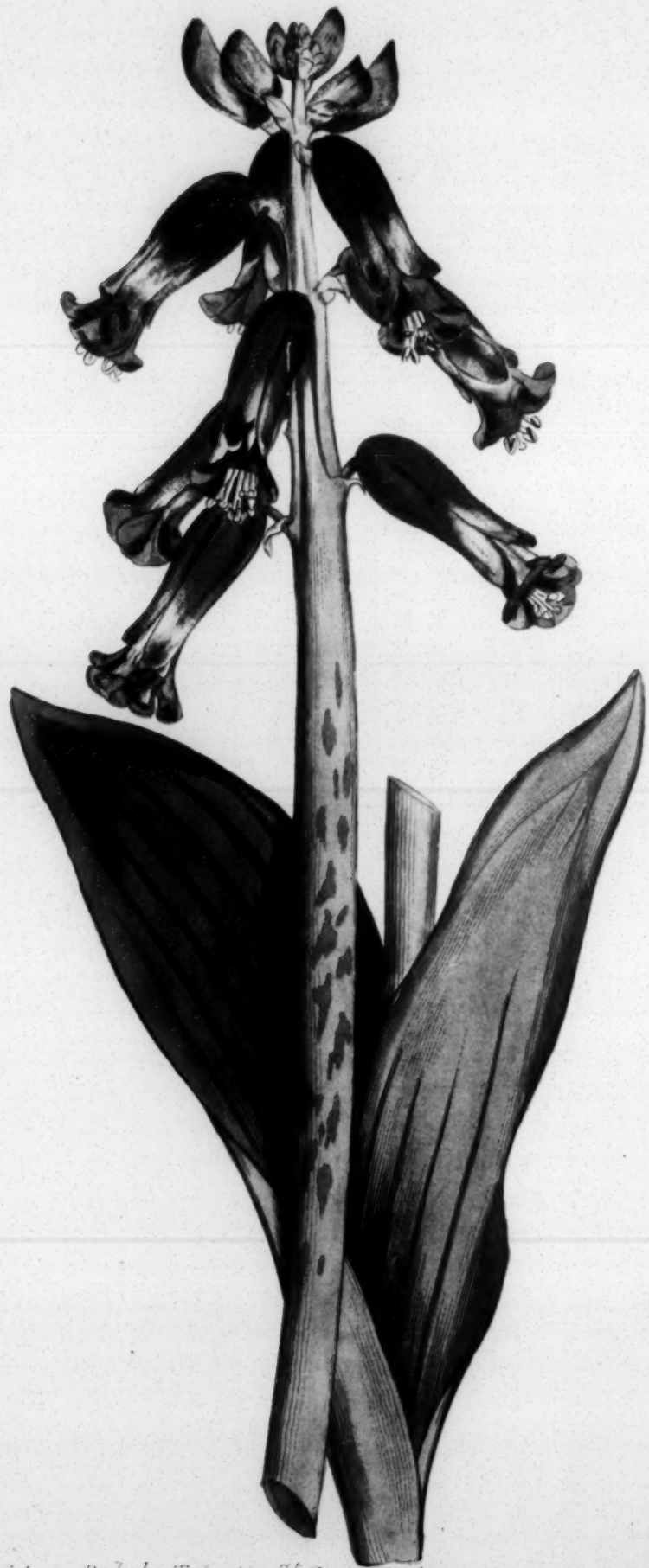
In the Banksian Herbarium we find a Cape specimen of this plant, marked *IXIA patens*, placed as a synonym by the side of the one from Kew Gardens, from which the description of that species was taken by Dr. SOLANDER. In fact, the several intermediate varieties we have seen, lead us to suspect, that *IXIA patens*, *flexuosa*, and *aristata*, can scarcely be retained as distinct species.

Our drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington.

Found by THUNBERG, at the Cape, growing in moist sandy places. Is very impatient of drought, and should be set in a pan of water when near flowering. Varies with white, pale pink, and purple-rose-coloured flowers.

The *IXIA leucantha* of JACQUIN is a variety of *IXIA patens*, agreeing with that in proportion of the limb to the tube, but approaching this in size and robustness of growth. G.





LACHENALIA PENDULA. PENDULOUS
LACHENALIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita. *Petala* 3 exteriora difformia. *Caps.* 3-alata:
loculamenta polysperma. *Sem.* globosa receptaculo affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

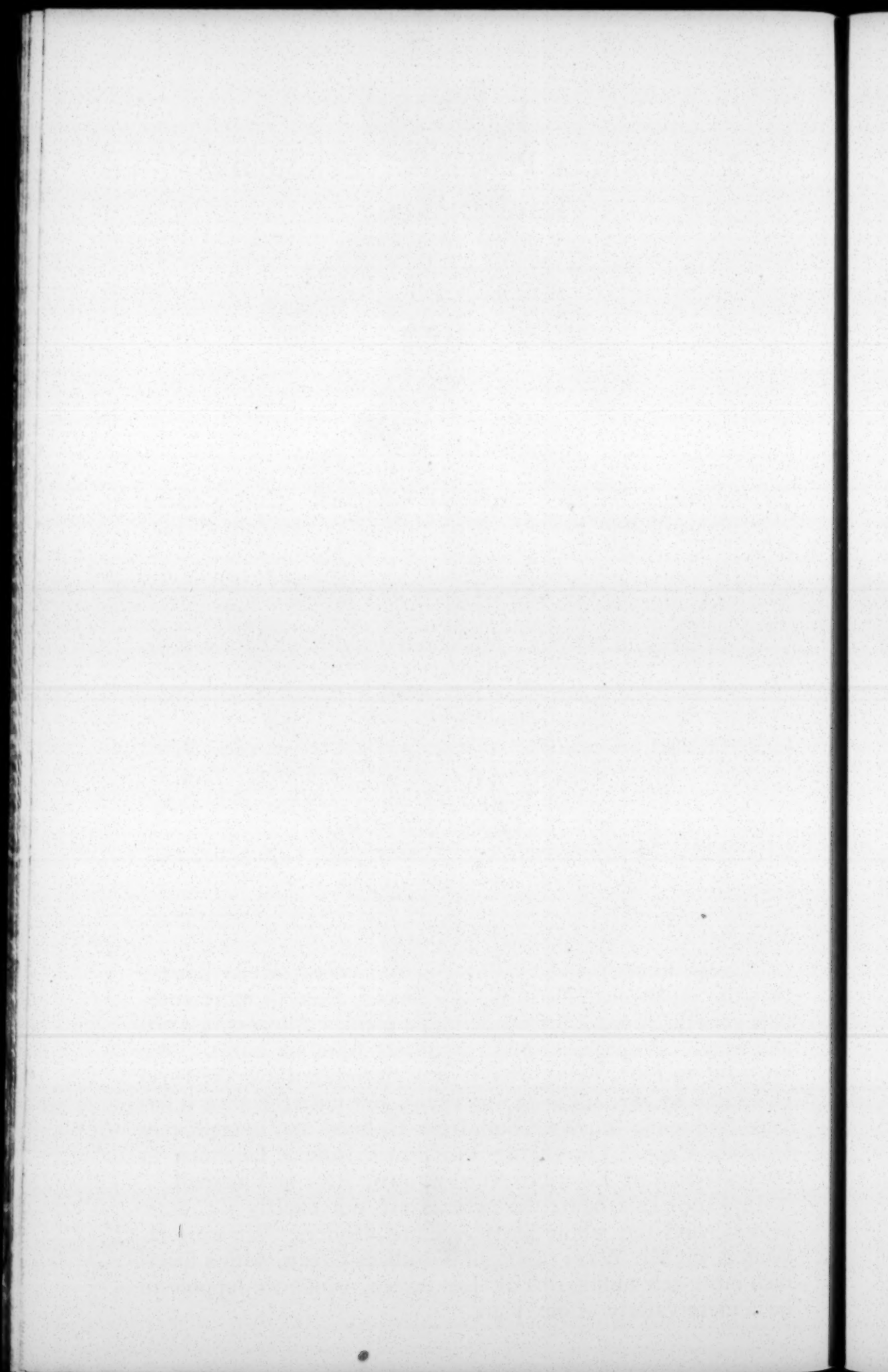
LACHENALIA *pendula*; foliis binis ovato-lanceolatis erectis,
corollis cylindraceis cernuis breviter pedun-
culatis: petalis externis parum brevioribus,
spica compactiori.

LACHENALIA *pendula*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* t. 2. p. 180. *Hort.*
Kew. 1. p. 461. *Thunb. prod.* 64. *Jacq. ic.*
rar. 2. t. 400. *Collect.* 3. p. 239. *Bot. Repos.*
pl. 41. *Ejusque Recens.* 62.

PHORMIUM *bulbiferum*. *Cyrilli Neap. fasc.* 1. p. 35. t. 12.

Though somewhat less brilliant in the colour of its flowers than the *quadricolor*, No. 588, this species, from its more compact growth, forms a no less desirable plant. Flowers in April and May. Propagates easily by offsets from its bulbs. We are told in *Hort. Kew.* that it was introduced into the royal collection by Mr. MASSON, in 1774; but since this time it has been frequently imported both from Holland and immediately from the Cape. Our figure was drawn from a specimen in the collection of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall.

In JACQUIN'S figure the colours are not exactly the same as ours, and the whole plant is more slender. We were favoured, by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, with a specimen more resembling this of JACQUIN'S, which we suppose to be a mere variety of our plant.





N^o 591



Del. Edwards del

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. Oct. 31. 1807

F. Goussier sculp

GLADIOLUS CARNEUS. FLESH-COLOURED
CORNFLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *carneus*; spica disticha, tubo curvato spatha longiore, laciniis nutantibus compresso-ringentibus: lateralibus superioribus divaricato-patentibus recurvis acuminatis: infima angustissima. G.

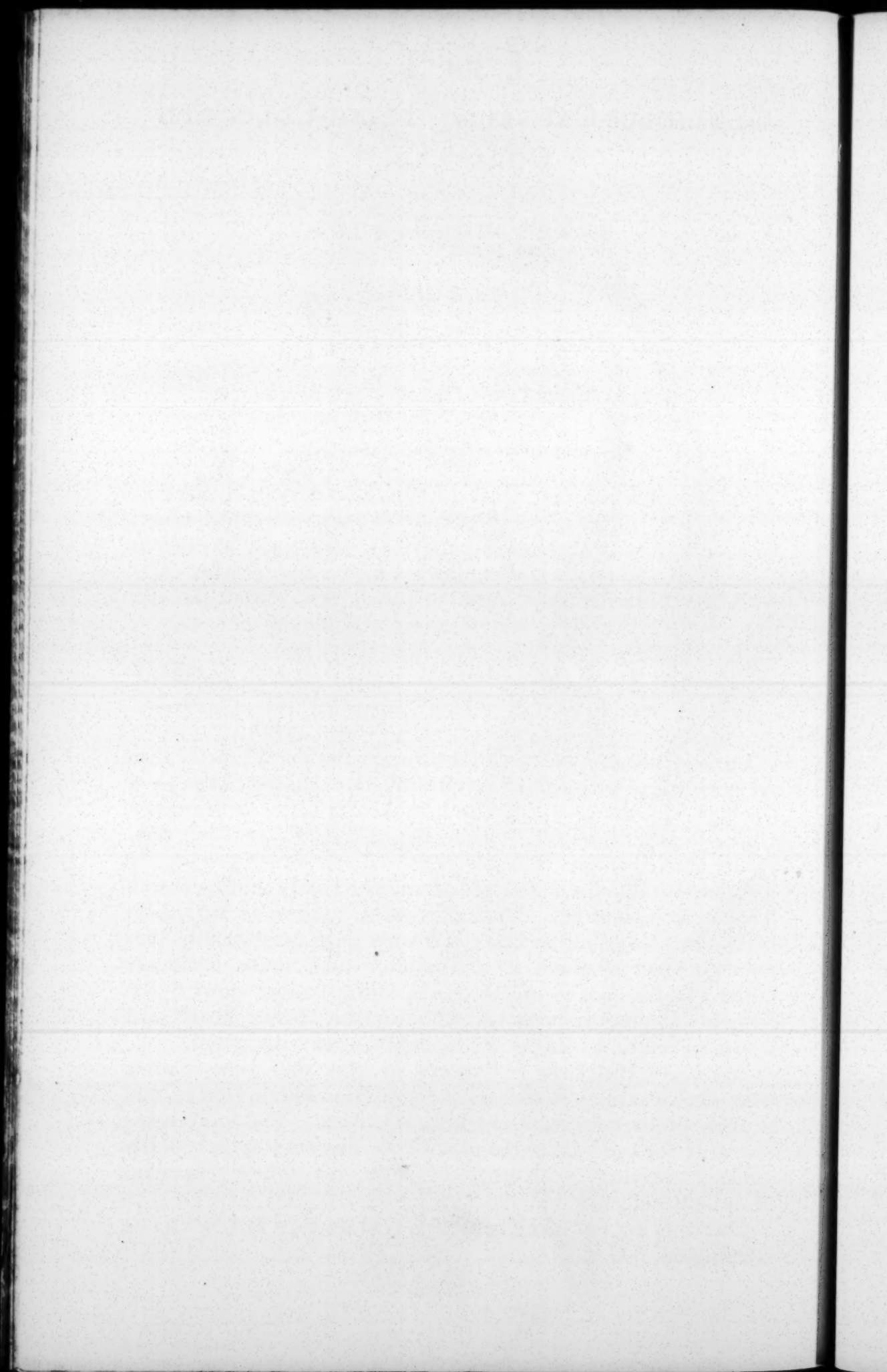
GLADIOLUS *carneus*. *Jacq. ic. var. t. 255. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 213. cæteris exclusis synonymis.*

GLADIOLUS *cuspidatus*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 147.*

Leaves ensiform, nerved, sheathing at the base, shorter than the stem, edged with a slender white filiform cartilage. Stem 1—2 feet high. Flowers 3—5, narrow funnel-form below the segments. Upper segment broadest, lanceolate, concave, acuminate, convolute above, where it is also recurved and sometimes slightly undulate; the three lowest narrower, nearly linear, lowest straighter, narrowest. Differs from *GLADIOLUS cuspidatus* besides in colour and in being less waved, in having its spathes more inflated and not so convolute, spike more decidedly distich, flowers not so upright, tube shorter, more curved, less filiform; segments proportionably longer, being nearly the length of the tube, leaves more conspicuously margined.

Native of the Cape. Flowers in May and June, earlier than *GLADIOLUS cuspidatus*. Scentless; blows freely, and is easily propagated either by seed or offsets. The spike being too large for our page, one rank of its flowers was necessarily omitted, leaving the spathes to shew the distich character of the inflorescence.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington. G.







GLADIOLUS NAMAQUENSIS. THICK-LEAVED
CORNFLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *namaquensis*, foliis coriaceis oblongiusculis: margine crassa, lacinia suprema fornicato-concava: lateralibus rhombeo-ovatis planis extenso-patentibus: infimis conniventibus unguibus convolutis. G.

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Banks.*

GLADIOLUS *galeatus*. *Bot. Rep.* 122. *Ejusque Recens.* 15. (exclusis synonymis).

Bulb round, slightly compressed, resembling that of GLADIOLUS *alatus*. Leaves four, coriaceous; inner ones gradually shorter, narrower, farther sheathing; outer one oblong; subacute, attenuated into a kind of broad petiole, streaked with 10—15 equidistant, parallel, not prominent ribs, and surrounded by a thick, brownish, cartilaginous border, in the manner of WATSONIA *marginata*. Stem from six inches to a foot high, bluntly triquetral, flexuose, longer than the leaves, with a spathe-form decurrent leaf. Flowers 3—12, nodding, large, fleshy, smelling like violets or orris root, expanding about May. Spathe much longer than the tube, outer valve subventricose, subdecurrent. Corolla ringent: tube with the faux turbinate and very short; upper segment oval-lanceolate; side ones shortly acute, flat, and spreading; lower ones connivent, propendent, unguiculate, lateral ones narrowest, cuneate, subacute, with convolute claws, lowest oval, broader than its lateral ones. Parts of fructification arched-ascending, shorter than segments.

The

The Bankian Herbarium contains a well-preserved indigenous specimen (nearly twice the size of the present) brought over by Mr. MASSON ; here we learn that it is a native of that part of South Africa, called Namaqua-Land, a considerable distance from the Cape.

A free blower, and propagates with facility both by seed and offsets.

Introduced by Mr. NEVIN into the garden of Mr. Alderman HIBBERT, a Gentleman whose munificence and urbanity leave to no lover of science a regret that so extensive and invaluable a collection should be the property of a private individual. G.

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MORÆA UNGUICULATA. LONG-CLAWED
MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, 6-partita, subæqualiter patens laciniis basi parum concretis. *Antheræ* stigmatibus petaliformibus vel subpetaliformibus bifidis accumbentes. *Caps.* oblonga obsolete trigona. *Sem.* numerosa. *G.* VIEUSSEUXIA de la Roche, *Deser.* 31.

OBS. Radix bulbus farinaceus rotundus putamine fibroso paralleliter multi-rimoso inclusus. Folia pauca, sæpius unicum, fistulosa a caule supra longitudinaliter fissâ, canaliculato-dehiscencia, cuspide terete stricta terminata. Caulis culmaceus teres polystachius ad nodos foliolo spathæformi involucratus, rami vel pedunculi axillares et terminales varius unicus. Flores pedicellati bracteis inclusis discreti, successive prodeuntes involucri spathaceo fasciati. Corolla fugax involuto-marcescens (semperne?) lacinia geniculatæ unguibus suberectis vel subrotatæ genubus et unguibus obsolete, 3 interiores modo sed rarissime desunt. Filamenta vel basi tantum vel medio tenus vel omnino cuniculatoconnata. Stigmata in nonnullis imminuta vix petaliformia at nunquam non fissâ. Quandoque sterilesunt pedicelli. *G.*

Ab IRIDI (præterquam habitu) laciniis haud in tubum connatis apprimè distinguenda. *G.*

MORÆA cærulea, spiralis (*Bot. Mag.*) melaleuca, et pusilla ad ARISTEAM revocandæ. *G.*

Specific Character.

MORÆA unguiculata; imberbis, laminis interioribus parvis tridentato-partitis: exterioribus obovatis subacutis unguium angustarum longitudine, filamentis omnino coalitis ungues æquantibus. *G.*

When we observed in No. 577, that the corolla of MORÆA decayed by twisting itself spirally into a column, we then intended that

that name for another genus, and to have adopted that of *VIEUSSEUXIA* for this, so that the remark is now inappropriate to *Moræa*; a genus so named by MILLER from his friend ROBERT MORE, Esq. whom he states to be learned in various branches of natural history, and particularly in that of botany*; the species on which he founded it was *MORÆA vegeta*. Those that have regulated us in the present essential character are *IRIS ciliata*, *minuta*, *tripetala*, *spathacea*, *ramosa*? *angusta*, *fetacea*, *pavonia*, *crispa*, *tricuspis*, (Bot. Mag. No. 168.) *villosa*, (Bot. Mag. No. 571.) *unguiculata*, *papilionacea*, *edulis*, *tristis*, (Bot. Mag. No. 577) *polystachia*? *viscaria*, (Bot. Mag. No. 587.) *bituminosa*. *MORÆA juncea*, *vegeta*, (*irioptalæ* Willdenovii *varietates*) *collina* et *elegans* (Hort. Schœnb.)

Our present plant, so nearly allied to *tricuspis* and *villosa*, differs from both, in not being bearded and in having its claws much narrower and equal to the laminæ of the largest segments, and from the latter, moreover, in not having a pubescent leaf and stem.

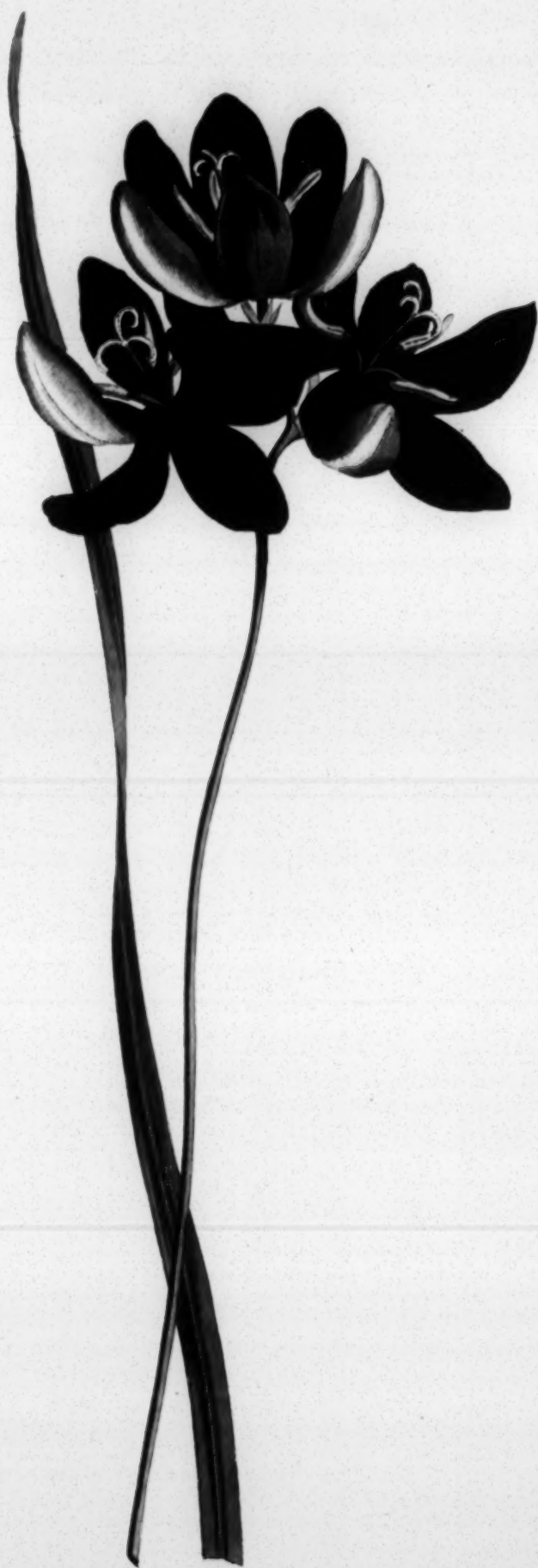
Introduced from the Cape by Mr. Alderman HIBBERT, at whose garden our drawing was taken, and where alone, we believe, it is at present to be found. Flowers in May. Propagates in the manner of *MORÆA villosa*.

This genus is certainly one of the most elegant divisions of the whole natural order, but from the extreme delicacy of the corollas of its species ill calculated for the Herbarium, in which scarcely any thing but the leaf and stem can be recognized, hence good figures from living specimens become the more desirable. G.

* Professor THUNBERG, in his Dissertation on *MORÆA*, mentions the name as given by LINNÆUS in honour of JOHANNES MORÆUS, M. D. at Fahlun; but this must be a mistake, LINNÆUS having avowedly adopted the genus on the sole authority of MILLER's Dictionary.



N^o 594



Sp. Tabernaem. det. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Cleveland Oct. 31. 1829. F. Sanfem sculp.

IXIA CRATEROIDES. CRIMSON IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 549.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

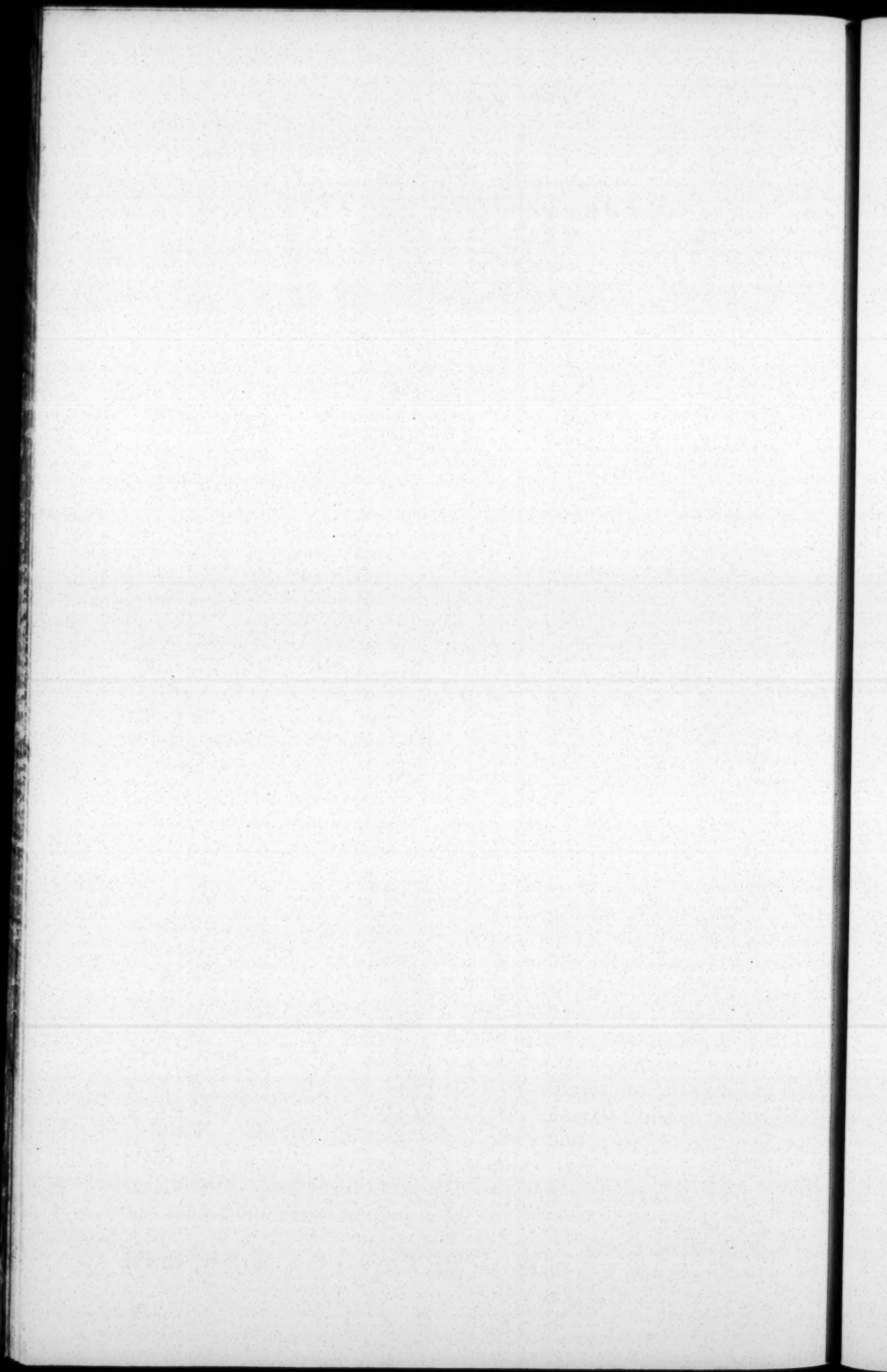
IXIA *crateroides*; pauciflora, foliis gramineis, tubo brevissimo spatham scariosam patentem vix æquante, limbo hemisphærico-campanulato: laciniis ovalibus firmulis, stigmatibus antheras superantibus. G.

IXIA *speciosa*. Bot. Rep. tab. 186.

IXIA *campanulata*. Herb. Banks.

Bulb irregular, of a more succulent spongy substance, and not so farinaceous as usual in the genus. Leaves 5—6, grass-like, smooth, with a slightly prominent midrib, shorter than the stem. Flowers 1—2, rarely three, upright, largish, scentless. Stem simple, round, wiry, from six inches to a foot high. Spathes scariose, denticulately split, patent; tube several times shorter than the limb, scarcely equal to the spathe. Limb subsphæroid-bell-shaped, segments separate to the tube, oblong-oval, bluntish, somewhat concave, shining, of a more substantial consistence than in most species, deep crimson on the inside, on the out purplish red, traversed longitudinally by a paler stripe. Filaments upright, patent, much shorter than limb, about the length of the anthers, purplish. Stigmas recurved, separated but little beyond the summits of the anthers, which they generally overtop. Out of many hundred specimens, both indigenous and from our own gardens, this is the only one we have ever seen with so many as three flowers, though the species is as liable as its congeners to vary in size of leaf and height of stem. Does not blossom so freely as many others, perhaps requires tenderer treatment. Flowers in July. Propagates abundantly by offsets. A pot of them exactly resembles a pot of our common grasses. Found, according to Mr. NEVIN, at the Cape, in sandy spots near the twenty-four rivers.

Our figure was taken at Mr. COLVILLE'S nursery, in the King's-Road, Chelsea. G.







LAPEYROUSIA CORYMBOSA. LEVEL-TOPPED
LAPEYROUSIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis: tubus gracillimus in faucem turbinatam recto-continuum sensim dilatatus: limbus 6-partitus laciniis regularibus vel parum irregularibus. *Stam.* erecta. *Stigm.* tria, gracilia, bifida, patentia. *Sem.* numerosa. *G.*

OBS. Plantulae spithameæ vix unquam pedales. Radix bulbus conico-campulatus tegumento putamineo reticulato-rimoso basi dentato-multifido pro ætate uno vel plurimis imbricatim aggestis testus. Caulis sæpius præ foliis spathisve decurrentibus alato-anceps vel triqueter, rigidus (exsiccato subligneo) ramosus modo ramulosus fruticulam emulans. Folia ensiformia, nervosa, ad marginem intimam basin versus conniventer fissilia, in LAPEYROUSIA fissifolia apice tenuis subplana dehiscunt, hinc transverso-paginata cauli obversant. In nonnullis præsertim spontaneis spatharum carinæ et foliorum margines strigosæ. LAPEYROUSIA juncea ab habitu præfato plurimum recedit, species forte nimis disparilis, novi generis primordium? Spica in LAPEYROUSIA fasciculata fasciculato-contracta spathæque univales. *G.*

Ab IXIA et GLADIOLO stigmatibus bifidis, a WATSONIA floribus rectis seminibusque non angulato-oblongis, a MORÆA tubo, a WITSENIA stigmatibus trinis discrepat. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAPEYROUSIA corymbosa scapo ancipiti ramuloso, ramis corymboso-paniculatis sursum pauciflorigeris, limbo regulari tubo cum fauce brevior, staminibus patentissimis. *G.*

IXIA corymbosa. *Sp. Pl.* 51. *Amæn. Acad.* 4. 300. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 10. (excluso syn. de la Roche) *prod.* 9. *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 84. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 27. *t.* 77. *f.* 1. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 288. *Coll.* 4. 179. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 199.

IXIA crispifolia *Bot. Rep.* tab. 35.

CARYOPHYLLUS monomotapensis. *Pluk. Alm.* 87. *t.* 275. *f.* 1.

A genus first proposed by the Abbé POURRET, in a tract contained in the third volume of the Transactions of the Academy

demý of Sciences and Inscriptions of Thoulouse, to which he has since added further explanation, in the thirty-fifth volume of the *Journal de Physique*, p. 431. The species that served him for his foundation was LAPEYROUSIA (*GLADIOLUS*, *Thunb.*) *anceps*, his *compressa*, the only one known to him, and which he states to be an aboriginal of the Isle of France, adding, that his specimen was transmitted by COMMERSON to THOUIN, and by the latter to himself; thus the mistake in the habitat lies between the three; for it is certainly a native of the Cape, and not of the Isle of France. The generic name he gives in honour of PICOT, then Baron de la PEYROUSE, since Inspector of the Mines of the French Republic and Associate of the National Institute, well known by his works on the Natural History of the Pyrenees;—not to be confounded with the celebrated but ill-fated navigator, known by the title of *Compte de la PEYROUSE*.

The species on which we have constructed our generic character are as follow: *GALAXIA plicata*, *Jacq.* (*IXIA heterophylla*, *Willd.* our *LAPEYROUSIA fasciculata*) *GLADIOLUS falcatus*, *Linn. fil.* *IXIA corymbosa*, *Linn.* *GLADIOLUS anceps*, *Linn. fil.* *GLADIOLUS fissifolius*, *Jacq.* *GLADIOLUS silenoides*, *Jacq.* *GLADIOLUS junceus*, *Linn. fil.*

The present species varies greatly in number of branches, thickness and height of stem, breadth and even crispature of leaves; also, with white and plain blue flowers. The white variety we have never seen, but know it to be in the collection of Mr. HIBBERT. Scentless.

Found by THUNBERG in sandy spots and roads about Swartland, at the Cape of Good Hope. Neither he nor JACQUIN observed its bifid stigmas, which the former describes as globular, an appearance they often assume in a dried state.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of G. HIBBERT, Esq. at Clapham. Is as yet an exceeding rare plant. Flowers in May. G.





CRATÆVA FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED
CRATÆVA.



Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA (*relius* POLYANDRIA) MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Cor.* 4-petala aut 0. *Bacca* 1-locularis polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRATÆVA *fragrans*; caule volubili, corollis regularibus:
petalis longissimis undulatis, pedunculis capitato-
racemosis terminalibus teretibus.

CRATÆVA *moschata*. *Herb. Banks.*

CRATÆVA *capparoides*. *Bot. Rep. pl.* 176.

Capparis and Cratæva are so nearly related, that it is not easy to find characters which will always distinguish them. Even in the artificial system, they ought not to have been separated into different classes, most of the species being polyandrous. Perhaps the only distinction in the parts of fructification is, that in Cratæva the stamens are attached to the column supporting the germ, whereas in Capparis they are attached to the edge of the receptacle. A slight difference, as the column itself is an elongation of the centre of the receptacle. In the habit of the plants there is this essential distinction, that in every species of Capparis the leaves are simple, in Cratæva ternate.

The CRATÆVA *fragrans* has several climbing stems, extending 10—20 feet, with a multitude of branches. Leaves alternate, petioled, trifoliate; leaflets ovate, entire, shining, shortly petioled. The flowers grow in bunches on long peduncles from the extremities of the branches, nodding whilst in bud. Calyx consists of four ovate-acuminate, concave, equal

equal leaves, deciduous. Petals four, very narrow, long-clawed, limb undulated and convolute towards the base, regularly patent. Stamens many, longer than calyx, shorter than petals, attached to the receptacular column near its base, incurved. Proper style o. Stigma annular. Germen supported upon a receptacular column, longer than the stamens, one-celled? containing many seeds. Fruit has never yet ripened with us. The flowers are of short duration, but come in succession for some weeks, very fragrant, approaching in smell to the fruit of the pine-apple (*BROMELIA ananas*).

First discovered in Africa, by our particular friend, Dr. ADAM AFZELIUS, Botanical Demonstrator to the University of Upsal, who never met with it but twice, once in the Island of Bananas, in April, when it was in full flower, and afterwards at Sierra-Leone, near Free-Town, towards the mountains, in January, when the seeds were ripe. In both places it grew near water on rising and rocky ground, covering the rocks for a considerable extent with its widely-spreading stems and twining branches. He gave the seeds to T. EVANS, Esq. Stepney, to whose liberality every possessor of this valuable acquisition to the stove is indebted. Is propagated easily by cuttings, but to thrive well requires more room for its roots than a pot.

It is at the desire of Dr. AFZELIUS that we have given it the specific name of *fragrans*, that of *capparoides*, equally applicable to other species of *Cratæva*, though hastily given by him to Mr. EVANS, as something to remember it by, being never intended for publication.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. at Midsummer 1801.



I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Sixteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
 561 Antholyza æthiopica.
 576 Babiana plicata.
 583 ——— villosa.
 564 Cacalia coccinea.
 551 Campanula azurea.
 565 Clematis Viticella.
 596 Cratæva fragrans.
 568 Cyanella capensis.
 572 Epidendrum cochleatum.
 580 Erica glauca.
 586 Gladiolus alatus.
 591 ——— carneus.
 582 ——— cuspidatus.
 562 ——— gracilis.
 574 ——— hirsutus.
 592 ——— namaquensis.
 567 ——— quadrangularis.
 578 ——— recurvus.
 556 ——— verticolor.
 569 ——— Watsonius.
 577 Iris tristis*.
 571 ——— villosa*.
 587 ——— viscaria*.
 589 Ixia aristata.
 570 ——— capillaris, *var.* gracillima.
 594 ——— crateroides.
 584 ——— excisa.
 566 ——— falcata.
 549 ——— maculata, *var.* viridis.
 573 ——— radiata.
 590 Lachenalia pendula.
 588 ——— quadricolor.
 595 Lapeyrousia corymbosa.
 554 Massonia ensifolia.
 559 ——— muricata.
 558 Melanthium junceum.
 593 Moræa unguiculata.
 552 Nymphæa cærulea.
 579 Pelargonium pinnatum.
 563 Phlox stolonifera.
 560 Robinia glutinosa.
 550 Samyda rosea.
 585 Stapelia grandiflora.
 575 Trichonema cruciatum.
 557 Trifolium spadiceum.
 581 Tritonia squalida.
 553 Watsonia plantaginea.
 555 Zinnia tenuiflora.

I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Sixteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
 561 Antholyza, flag-leaved.
 583 Babiana, crimson.
 576 ——— sweet-scented.
 564 Cacalia, scarlet-flowered.
 551 Campanula, azure.
 569 Corn-flag, dwarf Watson's.
 591 ——— flesh-coloured.
 574 ——— rose-coloured hairy.
 562 ——— slender.
 556 ——— small changeable.
 567 ——— square-leaved.
 582 ——— tall.
 592 ——— thick-leaved.
 578 ——— violet-scented.
 586 ——— wing-flowered.
 579 Crane's-bill, pinnated.
 596 Cratæva, sweet-scented.
 568 Cyanella, purple-flowered.
 572 Epidendrum, purple-flowered.
 587 Flag, bird-limed*.
 577 ——— dull-coloured*.
 571 ——— hairy*.
 580 Heath, glaucous.
 594 Ixia, crimson.
 584 ——— dwarf.
 549 ——— green-stained.
 573 ——— nodding-flowered.
 589 ——— salver-flowered.
 566 ——— sickle-leaved.
 570 ——— slender.
 588 Lachenalia, four-coloured.
 590 ——— pendulous.
 595 Lapeyrousia, level-topped.
 559 Massonia, prickly-leaved.
 554 ——— trumpet-flowered.
 558 Melanthium, rush-like.
 593 Moræa, long-clawed.
 563 Phlox, creeping.
 560 Robinia, clammy.
 550 Samyda, rose-coloured.
 585 Stapelia, great-flowered.
 557 Trefoil, bay-coloured.
 575 Trichonema, channel-leaved.
 581 Tritonia, sweet-scented.
 565 Virgin's-bower, purple.
 552 Water-lily, blue.
 553 Watsonia, small-flowered.
 555 Zinnia, slender-flowered.

* Belong to the Genus MORÆA, as now settled.

INDEX



